

Hardine (1)

TREATISE
ON THE
DUTY OF INFANTRY OFFICERS
AND THE
PRESENT SYSTEM
OF
BRITISH MILITARY DISCIPLINE.
WITH AN
APPENDIX.

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FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

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TO
THE HONOURABLE
COL. HORATIO WALPOLE,
AND THE
OFFICERS,
OF THE
West Norfolk Regiment
OF
MILITIA,

THIS LITTLE TREATISE

IS INSCRIBED, BY

THEIR MOST RESPECTFUL

HUMBLE SERVANT,

LONDON, 7th *March*, 1795.

THE EDITOR.

TO
THE HONORABLE
COLL. HORATIO WALLACE

AND
OFFICERS
OF THE
West Norfolk Regiment

OF
MILITARY
THE LITTLE TRAVELLER

IS PRESENTED BY
THEIR MOST RESPECTFUL
HUMBLE SERVANT,

London, 2nd Nov. 1855.
ONE EDITION.

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INTRODUCTION.

A VERY great alteration has taken place within these last four or five years, in the discipline of the British army, which is now entirely modelled on that of the Prussian (1), as established by Frederick the Great. The utility of that monarch's tactics has been long known, and in part adopted into our service, but it was left to Major General David Dundas to form a complete system for the discipline of our army.

That officer compiled a set of movements and manœuvres, principally from the writings of Prussian tacticians, which he published in 1788. Since that he made several useful alterations and additions to his system in different publications.

In the regiment he commanded in Ireland, he first tried the new method, which succeeded.

(1) See General Saldern's Elements of Tactics, translated by Landmann.

ing, was highly approved of by the general-officers on the staff, adopted by every corps in that Kingdom, and executed under his immediate inspection, while adjutant-general to the Irish army.

In 1792, his Majesty was pleased to direct that this System of Tactics "be strictly followed and adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever.—And such orders before given, as are found to interfere with, or counteract their effect and operation, are to be considered as hereby cancelled and annulled." (2)

Till the *Rules and Regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements* of our forces were published, and directed to be followed, we never had any general system of discipline, ordered by authority to be implicitly complied with; on the contrary, (a few review regulations excepted) every commander in chief,

(2) See the order by his Majesty's command, signed William Fawcett, adjutant-general, prefixed to the *Rules and Regulations for the formations, field exercise, and movements of his Majesty's forces*, dated June 21st, 1792, in one volume, quarto, and an abridgment in a small volume, the same order for the army in Ireland, is signed by David Dundas, adjutant-general.

or officer commanding a corps, adopted or invented such manœuvres as were thought proper. Neither was the manual exercise the same in all regiments, nor marching in slow and quick time properly regulated. The consequences of which were, that when two or three regiments met in the same garrison or camp, they could not act in brigade or line, till the general officer commanding established a temporary uniform system. (3)

How far the new system is superior to former ones, I shall not take upon me to determine; if the reader is desirous of judging, he may consult the writings of Bland (4), Ander-

(3) In the summer of 1794, four regiments of militia were encamped on Danbury Common in Essex; two of these, the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, though well disciplined in other manœuvres, were unacquainted with the new system. The other two regiments, the West Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, understood all the new movements ordered by his Majesty. Till the former regiments were instructed in them, the different corps were seen by General Johnston and Leland separately; but as soon the whole could act together, they were often out in brigades and in line.

(4) General Bland's Military Discipline, the editions prior to 1760, and the altered one, published about that time by Sir William Fawcett, the present adjutant-general.

son (5), Simes (6), Young (7), Dalrymple (8), Lord Townshend (9), Williamson (10); and many other English tacticians.

To shew the principles on which the present system of tactics is formed, in a plain and perspicuous point of view, is the intention of the Editor, and as so many new corps are raised or raising, he flatters himself the following sheets may not be unacceptable.

To render this work more useful on the present occasion, the First Part treats of the duty

(5) Captain Anderson's Art of War.

(6) Captain Simes's Military Guide, Military Course, Treatise on Military Science, Portable Military Library, &c.

(7) Major Young's Manœuvres.

(8) Colonel Dalrymple's Military Essay.

(9) Discipline for the Norfolk Militia, written by William Wyndham, Esq. Major of the West Norfolk battalion, and Lord (the present Marquis) Townshend.

(10) Williamson's Elements of Military Arrangement, and of the Discipline of War, adapted to the practice of the British Infantry, 2 volumes. A work the most useful for officers of any hitherto published in this country.

of officers in camp, garrison and quarters, particularly designed for the use of young officers unacquainted with the service, or who may not have an opportunity of consulting works of greater value or magnitude.

The Second Part is on the discipline of a regiment, comprising the new orders for drilling the men, field exercise and review. The eighteen manœuvres, ordered by his Majesty to be performed on the latter occasion, the editor has attempted to explain in such a manner, as an officer previously unacquainted therewith may, by its use, put a battalion through them. The principal inducement for which was, that the rules laid down in the book published by Authority, are not, in his opinion, sufficiently explanatory, tending sometimes rather to confuse than elucidate (11).

To the whole is an Appendix, containing Tables of the Honours due, and the Compliments paid by the infantry to those entitled to them; certain distinctions and privileges which

(11) The quarto edition of the Rules and Regulations cannot be purchased; only one copy was given to each regiment when first printed.

the foot-guards have; rank of Army and Navy officers; regulations respecting the rank of Army officers; and a roster of duties in Camp and Garrison, extracted from the standing orders of the army.

PART I.

DUTY OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

CHAPTER I.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUNG OFFICERS ON FIRST ENTERING THE SERVICE.

THOSE who make the army their profession, ought in addition to the education commonly given, to understand the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, with such a knowledge of mathematics as is requisite for the study of fortification and tactics. Likewise riding, fencing, and drawing, the latter being absolutely necessary to execute plans, charts, &c.

As soon as a young gentleman joins a regiment, he must provide himself with such books, as may be recommended to him by the commanding officer. He must read with great attention, the articles of war, and the act of parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion,

which empowers his Majesty to make those articles for the better government of his army.

As every regiment has a set of standing orders ; he must make himself perfectly acquainted with them.

It is a custom in some regiments, and a very good one, for every officer to have a book, in which all general and regimental orders are inserted as they are given out. By adding the daily military occurrences in the form of a journal, an useful and valuable work may be formed in time of war (1).

A young officer on joining a regiment must be taught like a recruit, to march in slow and quick time, the wheelings, the manual and platoon exercises, the sword salute, and how to give the different words of command in a full, strong voice.

He must attend all courts-martial, and observe the manner of proceeding. In some regiments young officers are not permitted to sit as members for three months after joining, in

(1) Models of such journals may be seen in Knox's Campaign in America, Drinkwater's Siege of Gibraltar, &c.

others not till six months. However that depends on the progress they make in their duty, and the knowledge they acquire of the articles of war.

A young officer should never be absent from parades, field-days, or at any time when the regiment is under arms, and he should be attentive to what is going on.

At morning and evening roll-call, he is to attend and see that the men of the company he belongs to are present, sober, clean, and have their arms and accoutrements in good order. He must read the orders to them, and as every officer should be acquainted with the men's names under his command, it will be necessary for him to call over the roll himself, till he is. He must likewise acquire a knowledge of their characters.

If a soldier is negligent in his dress, he will reprimand him with gentleness; nothing lowers an officer in the eyes of the men so much as flying in a passion; and to strike those who dare not resent, is unmanly. That custom, however prevalent it may be in other services, or formerly in ours, is now to the honour of humanity abolished in the British army. He is not to permit a soldier he may be reprimanding, to
make

make a reply while in the ranks. A soldier who after repeated admonitions for misconduct, is still incorrigible, may be punished in various ways, making him mount additional guards and picquets, sending him on fatigue, to the drill, &c. but when none of these methods will reform him, he must be confined and brought to a court-martial. However, if the latter can be avoided, it is better; much may be done by admonition.

Whenever a non-commissioned officer, or private man, makes a complaint to an officer of another's treating him ill, he must enquire into it, by examining both parties, and do the injured person justice. But if it is of such a nature as not to be easily settled, he had better report it to the captain of the company, or in his absence consult some officer of experience. For this purpose no one is more proper than the adjutant, whose particular province it is to advise young officers.

As a proper subordination is the basis of military discipline; the commanding officer of every regiment ought to see it kept up in the strictest manner; by that means, young officers on entering the service, will see the necessity of it, and conduct themselves accordingly. It has always been remarked, that, in those regiments which

which are called pattern ones, a strict subordination is preserved between all ranks.

When present with the regiment, no officer must appear otherwise than regimentally dressed.

If an officer is taken ill, he must report it to the adjutant, who will not order him on any duty; but as soon as he recovers, he must inform that officer of it.

When an officer wishes to exchange any duty with another, he is in orders for, he must ask the commanding officer's permission, and if granted, the adjutant must be informed of it.

All applications for leave of absence must be through the commanding officer, and previous to an officer's going away, he must leave his address with the adjutant, that he may be sent for if occasion requires.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DUTY OF OFFICERS IN CAMP, GARRISON, AND QUARTERS.

SECTION I.

Duty in Camp.

THE duty of officers in camp, consists of guards, picquets, detachments, out-posts, courts-martial, fatigues or working parties, and orderly duties.

Of Camp-Guards.

The quarter and rear guards are the only regimental ones in camp; all others are taken from the line.

The quarter-guard consists of a subaltern and 24, 27, 30, or such a number of privates as may be necessary to give the sentries that are requisite. The duty of the subaltern of this guard is to see that order and regularity are preserved in his regimental encampment. He

is

is to detach a non-commissioned officer with a file or two of men, on any alarm or disturbance during either day or night; and take up rioters and confine them in his guard. If officers should be found quarrelling, the subaltern of the quarter-guard has it in his power to put them, however high their rank, under an arrest, and report them to his commanding officer (1).

Whenever a prisoner is sent to the quarter-guard, either by a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, the crime must be given in writing with him, otherwise the officer may dismiss him (2).

During the night he must be particularly alert, especially on actual service, lest the enemy should make an attempt to surprise his guard. He ought frequently to walk round his sentries, to see that they are attentive on their posts, in challenging whoever approaches, and demanding the countersign.

His guard must always be ready to turn out during the day to the generals or field officers

(1) See articles of war, Sec. 7, art. 3.

(2) An exception to this rule, is in favour of the commanding officer of the regiment, who certainly may send a prisoner without if he pleases.

of his own corps, and to pay them the compliments due to their rank.

When the rounds go at night, the guard will instantly get under arms, and remain in front till the customary forms are observed (3), when the subaltern of it will make his guard lodge their arms in the usual manner (4).

The quarter-guard must turn out during the parading of the picquets, and remain with shouldered arms, till they are dismissed. At reveillé beating, it must be under arms. Whenever the battalion is on the parade with arms, or if any body of troops is marching along the front of the encampment, the guard must be turned out.

All guards, whether turned out for the above purposes or for a false alarm, are never to be dismissed but according to form.

All extraordinaries must be inserted in the report of the guard, which the subaltern carries to the commanding officer of the regiment he belongs to. On presenting it, he gives the parole of the former day to him.

(3) See Chap. V. Part I. of this work.

(4) See Chap. III. Part I.

The rear-guard is properly an appendage to the quarter-guard (5). It consists of a serjeant, and 12, 15, or 18 men. This guard is to see that due order is preserved in the rear of the camp, among the servants tents, huts, suders booths, and that no drinking is allowed after 9 o'clock at night, the hour when all lights and fires must be put out.

The rear-guard turns out and presents arms to all rounds, whether grand or visiting.

The sentries of this guard join those of the quarter-guard, forming a chain round the encampment, to prevent a surprize from an enemy. They must not suffer any person who has not the counter-sign to enter or go out of the camp, during the night.

Of general Guards.

When his Majesty visits a camp, his guard consists of a captain, two subalterns, with the

(5) The author of the *Elements of Military Arrangement* says, it "is a detachment from the quarter-guard, which remains in the rear from retreat beating in the evening, till the beating of reveillé at day-break." *Elements*, vol. II. Sec. 10. page 23. At present the rear-guard is distinct from the other, and makes a separate report to the commanding officer.

king's

king's colours (or union), and 100 privates, usually grenadiers. This guard is taken from the oldest regiment.

The king's guard never turns out, or pays any compliment but to his Majesty. He is always received with presented arms, officers saluting, colours dropped, drummers beating a march, and music playing (6).

The commander in chief, if a field-marshal, or captain general, having a commission as such, is entitled to a guard of captain, two subalterns with colours, and 50 men.

The compliments paid to him are: presented arms, officers saluting, colours dropt, (except those of the foot guards; but if he is colonel of that corps, he is to be saluted by the colours of it) and drummers beating a march.

A general, whether he is commander in chief or not, is entitled to a guard of a captain, one subaltern and 50 men.

The compliments are, presented arms, officers saluting, and drummers beating a march.

(6) The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as his Majesty's representative, has the same honours paid to him, in that kingdom.

A lieu-

A lieutenant-general's guard consists of one subaltern and 30 men.

The men present arms, the officer salutes, and the drummers beat three ruffles.

A major-general has for his guard, one subaltern and 20 men.

Presented arms, officers saluting, and drummer beating two ruffles, are due to him.

Brigadiers are entitled to a serjeant's guard of 12 men.

The quarter-guard pays them the compliment of presenting arms, and the drummer beats a ruffle: the officer does not salute.

A lieutenant-general having a commission as commander in chief, is entitled to the same honours as a general. A major-general being a commander in chief has the compliments due to a lieutenant-general; and a brigadier-general, those of a major-general.

The master-general of the ordinance, (whatever rank he may have in the army, as a general officer) is to have the same honours as a general.

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To

To colonels of regiments, their own quarter-guards turn out and present arms once a day; at other times the men stand with shouldered arms.

To lieutenant-colonels, their quarter-guards turn out with shouldered arms once a day, at other times the men stand by their arms.

To majors, their quarter-guards turn out with ordered arms, once a day, at other times the men stand by their arms.

When his Majesty, any of the royal family, or the commander in chief (7), passes along the front of an encampment, the line turns out without arms, in the following manner: the regiments regulating their turning out, or returning, by right or left, according as those the compliment is intended for, shall come.

The private men, with their side arms, draw up in ranks, in the serjeants street, (8), the corporals on the right and left of their compa-

(7) To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the same is observed.

(8) When bell tents were used, the men drew up in a line with them: they are now abolished.

nies,

nies, the serjeants advanced one pace in front, and dressing in a line; the colours unfurled, and two ensigns taking hold of them, the remaining ensigns in a rank, the lieutenants in another rank in front, the captains forming a third rank in front of the subalterns, the eldest of each rank on the right, and the field officers before the whole, the colonel in the centre, one pace before the lieutenant-colonel, who is a little to the right, and the major a little to the left: one pace is to be the distance between all the ranks of officers. The officers do not draw their swords, but salute with the hat.

The officers of the picquet assemble with it in the rear of the colours, the men with accoutrements on, but without arms.

The camp colours are struck, and planted in a line with the men on each flank, the drums piled up behind the colours, and the serjeants pikes on each side of the drums.

If the retreat has beat, the line never turns out, but the quarter-guards get under arms; no compliment is paid by them (9).

(9) This form of turning out the line is nearly the same as that ordered by his Majesty K. George II. September 14, 1743, while he commanded the allied army. H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland made a few additions to it, June 14, 1747.

Of Camp Picquets.

The picquet-guards, or picquets, as they are commonly called, parade every evening at retreat-beating in front of each regiment. They consist sometimes of a captain, two subalterns, and 50 men, or a captain and one subaltern, with the same number of privates, and sometimes of a subaltern and so many men per company, as the general officer commanding the camp may direct.

From the officers and men who were left on duty, the picquets are commonly formed.

The intention of the picquet is for the security of the camp during the night, or upon actual service, if the enemy makes an attack on the camp, the picquets form at the head of the encampment, to be employed as occasion may require, till the line gets under arms. In case of fire or any alarm, they assemble at a moment's warning. The officers and men keep on their clothes and accoutrements, during the whole time they are on picquet, and remain in their tents ready to turn out when wanted.

The picquets of the several regiments are
under

under the command of the general officer of the day, and the field officer of the picquets.

They are paraded by the adjutants of the different regiments, and if all the picquets are ordered to assemble in the front of the line, they are inspected by the brigade-major, or an adjutant of the day, who reports them to the field officer, who is to command them. After the field officer has given the officers the necessary orders, and specified the hours they are to go their rounds, he orders them to be dismissed in front of their own lines, or he exercises and marches them about.

The captain of each picquet takes as many men as he thinks proper, and goes his rounds at the hours ordered by the field officer, and he directs the subalterns and serjeants to go theirs and report to him.

A picquet report is made by the captain in the morning, specifying the hours the rounds went, and all extraordinaryes, and given by him to the field officer, who makes out a general one for the general commanding the camp, or general of the day, according to orders.

If a picquet marches from the lines of the encampment, it is allowed as a duty, or if the

picquet of any regiment is detached it is allowed in the general detail. In cases of this kind another picquet is to be immediately warned, as no corps must be without one.

Out-lying, or advanced picquets are different from those already mentioned, and are a separate duty: they are under the command of commissioned or non-commissioned officers, with such a number of men as may be requisite, or as are ordered by the general commanding. They parade at the same hour as the other picquets in front of the line, from whence they march to the posts assigned to them, where they remain till reveillé beating in the morning, and then return into camp. But should they be ordered to remain during the day, they must pay no compliments to general officers, the commander in chief and general of the day excepted.

All camp out-posts, whether guards, picquets, or detachments (10), do not take any notice of general officers, (those already men-

(10) Although I have placed out-posts and detachments after the ordinary guards in camp: yet according to the custom of the army, and the rules of service, they are the next duty to the commander in chief's guard. See Appendix, No. IV.

tioned

tioned excepted), whom they receive with shouldered arms facing outwards, or towards the enemy.

The intention of such out-posts, which are generally placed beyond the grand-guards (11), is to secure the avenues to the camp, or to watch the motions of the enemy. Whenever they are relieved, which is generally daily, or sometimes once in two or more days, the major of brigade goes with the relieving parties to see that they are posted according to orders.

Out-posts never beat the drum, while beyond the boundaries of the camp.

Of Detachments.

Detachments are often sent from camp for the purpose of convoying provisions, ammunition, stores, as a guard for foraging parties, or for seizing passes, attacking small parties or posts of the enemy, destroying magazines, recon-

(11) Grand-guards are either composed of cavalry or infantry, and are capable at occasion may require, but if an enemy is discovered approaching the camp, they must fall back. The sentries and videtts are never out of sight of each other. Grand-guards are always commanded by commissioned officers.

noitring the country, laying it under contribu-
tion, or for procuring intelligence.

The strength of such detachments is regulated
by the nature of the service they are sent upon.

When they return to camp, the men are to
be regularly dismissed on the parade in front of
the line. Officers commanding detachments,
report in writing to the general officer of the
day, or such other officer as may be ordered to
receive reports.

Of Courts-Martial.

Courts-martial in camp are of three kinds,
general, line, and regimental, but as a chapter
(12) is to be appropriated to the subject, we shall
not dwell on it in this place.

Of Fatigues, or Working Parties.

Fatigues or working parties, are for clearing
the ground of the encampment, cutting drains
in wet weather, throwing up entrenchments for
its defence, cutting fuel, or any other duty or-
dered by the general commanding.

(12) See Part I. Chap. VIII.

The

The number of officers and men employed on fatigue, is according to the nature of it.

The men are paraded without arms, and marched by the officers warned for fatigue to the place where they are to get tools and work.

Of Regimental Orderly Duty in Camp.

The regimental orderly duty devolves on a captain and subaltern of the day. The first is ordered by the field officer to visit the hospital tents, and if there is a house or barn in the neighbourhood, where the sick soldiers of the regiment are kept, he must see them likewise, and report whether they are taken care of, and if they have any complaints to make. He is to examine the provisions ordered for them, therefore the hour he generally goes is that of dinner.

The subaltern of the day's office is to inspect the men's dinner messes, at the hour appointed, which is notified by the orderly drummer beating a particular signal, on which the cooks carry the mess-kettles to their respective companies streets, where they are ranged in front of the tents for the officer to see them, who goes from right to left. He reports in writing to the commanding officer, whether he found good and
wholesome

wholesome messes and well dressed; if there are any neglects, the commanding officer orders those who were the cause to be punished, which is generally by giving extraordinary guards, picquets, fatigues, a fortnight or month's attendance at the drill.

Neither the captain, nor subaltern of the day, can stir out of camp, during the 24 hours they are on duty.

In some regiments the captain and a subaltern of the picquet perform these offices.

When there is no captain of the day, the subaltern visits the hospital tents.

SECTION II.

Duty in Garrison.

THE duty in garrison consists of guards, detachments, courts-martial and orderly duties. In some garrisons there is a reserve of picket, which assembles at retreat beating.

The guards are, the king's, commander in chief's, general officers, the main-guard, port, or gate-guards, guards in the out-works, provost marshal's guard, and regimental guards.

The strength of these guards depends on the number of men in the garrison and the size of it.

The general guards are the same in garrison as in camp, and the compliments paid to officers are alike.

The main-guard sometimes consists of a captain, one or two subalterns, and 50 men. At other times of a subaltern with a proportionate number of privates. This guard, both officers and men, are always of the same regiment.

The

The duty of this guard is to preserve the peace of the garrison, and to receive all prisoners, whether deserters or otherwise, if there is no provost. At the main-guard, garrison-courts-martial usually sit.

As soon as the officer of the main-guard has mounted, he must get a roll of men from the serjeant. No non-commissioned officer or private is to quit the guard without his permission; and then for a limited time; to which they must be punctual, on pain of being confined, or standing sentry off their turn. The roll of the guard ought to be frequently called to see that the men are all present. The officer must make the non-commissioned officers do their duty with spirit and regularity. As the room where the men are, is immediately under the inspection of the serjeant, he is to be answerable that no noise, drinking, or gambling, be permitted there. The officer will visit his sentries frequently, to see that they do their duty, and he must know from the corporal the orders which the sentries have.

The guard must turn out with shouldered arms, whenever the sentry at the door calls, turn out the guard. The officer will see the reason for it, and act accordingly. Should a general officer be approaching, he will pay him the compliment

compliment due to his rank, after which the guard will lodge their arms. If a sentry should call out the guard in a mistake, it must however fall in, and be returned by the officer in a proper manner.

If a party of men in arms march past the guard, it will turn out; and should a drum be beat, the guard is to present arms, and the drummer of it will beat a march. Where no drum is beat, the guard remains shouldered.

Whenever a croud of people assemble near a guard, or a procession passes it (1), the men must be under arms, till such time as the street is clear.

In case of fire, riots, or any disturbance, the officer will turn out the guard, and remain at its head, till he is ordered to act by the general commandant of the garrison, or officer of the day.

At retreat beating the guard must remain under arms, till it is finished. The officer may exercise his guard at this time, and if in time of

(1) In Roman-catholic countries, where processions are very frequent, all guards turn out, and if the *Hofje* is carried in it, they present arms.

war, the men must prime and load. The guard will turn out at reveille beating in the morning.

The officers are not on any pretence to quit their guards, but be ready to turn out when wanted.

The port or gate-guards, are sometimes commanded by subalterns, at other times by non-commissioned officers. When the main-guard is a captain's, the port-guard are subalterns. All these guards report to the main-guard, and the detail of each is included in the report of it.

The duty of port-guards is to examine all persons who come into the garrison, and report their names (2), to open and shut the gates and barriers, to draw up and let down the bridges, during the night, to couriers or the post. In case of alarm in the day time during a war, the draw-bridge must be drawn up, the gates and barriers shut, till the officers of the port-guards receive orders to open them.

Guards in the outworks of fortified towns, are sometimes commanded by officers; their duty in the time of war is to see that no party of the enemy approach near the fortifications.

(2) This only happens in garrisons abroad.

If

If they should, a concerted signal must be made, particularly in the night-time, to let the garrison know.

In most garrison towns abroad, there is a prison for military offenders, entirely under the direction of the provost-marshal or his deputies. A guard of a serjeant and twelve men is placed there to prevent the prisoners from escaping.

Regimental-guards in garrisons are generally barrack-guards, consisting of a serjeant and twelve or sixteen men, to preserve orders in the barracks, and to furnish sentries for the colours, barrack-gates, hospital and store room.

All garrison-guards pay the commander in chief the compliment of turning out, presenting arms, officers saluting, and drums beating a march, if it is an officer's guard.

Lieutenant-generals, major-generals and brigadier-generals, are received as already mentioned.

Commandants of garrisons, having commissions as such (3), are entitled to the compli-

(3) The commandant of Chatham barracks has a commission for commanding the garrison of that place.
ment

ment of presented arms from guards, if it is an officer's, he is not to salute, or drummer to beat. If the commandant orders a guard for himself, it will consist of a serjeant and twelve men, furnishing one sentry to his door; but if he does not take a guard, the main, or the most contiguous guard will send one.

To all colonels the main-guard turns out and stands by their arms once a day. The other guards have their arms ordered as often as they pass. Colonels are entitled to a sentry at their doors, which is taken from their regimental guards; but if they have not their own corps in garrison, they must be furnished from the main or any neighbouring guard.

To lieutenant-colonels and majors, the main guard pays no compliment, the other garrison guards stand by their arms to them.

Governors of garrisons (having the King's commission as such), and that are not general officers, are entitled to presented arms, and one ruffle of the drum, once a day.

Lieutenant-governors, appointed by his Majesty, are entitled in their own government to the compliments due to colonels, and in the absence of the governor, they receive the same honours as he did.

To

To civil governors, in their own provinces or islands, if appointed by his Majesty, the main guard present arms, and drummer beats two ruffles once a day. All other guards present arms as often as they pass.

To a lieutenant-governor, president of a council, or any other who acts, the main guard turns out with shouldered arms.

If general-officers, or those entitled to compliments, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is not to face it about, present arms, or beat a drum. The guard remains with shouldered arms.

After a guard has paid a compliment to a general-officer, and another appears while he is present, the guard is not to take any notice of him, unless his rank is superior.

Should an officer who is entitled to a compliment pass a guard while it is relieving, the eldest officer takes the command of both guards, and gives the words of command. The new guard, which fronts the old, is faced to the right about, but the officers remain between both.

Sentries posted at the commander in chief's
D door

door are to present arms to him only. If other officers pass, the sentries are to remain steady, with shouldered arms.

The sentries at all other general-officers or governors, to present arms to all of an equal or superior rank to a brigadier or commandant of a garrison.

The sentries at the main and other guards present arms to all general and field officers, and carry arms to all inferior commissioned officers.

Detachments from garrisons are similar to those from camp.

Courts-martial are either general, garrison, or regimental.

The orderly duty in garrison differs in some respects from that in camp; for, independent of a field officer of the day, whose duty is nearly the same, there is a captain and sometimes subalterns of the day, whose business is to visit the garrison hospital, the different guards, both during the day and night, and, in case of an alarm, to repair to the general alarm-post of the garrison, for orders.

When

When there is no field officer of the day, and the main-guard is not a captain's, the captain of the day has the command of all the guards, marches them off, goes the grand rounds, and receives all reports, which he communicates to the general officer or commandant of the garrison.

The main-guard gets under arms once a-day, when it is visited by a field officer or captain of the day, but does not pay them any compliment.

When there is a reserve or picquet ordered in garrison, it mounts at retreat-beating, and acts, if ordered, as the picquet does in camp, otherwise it is dismissed immediately, but to be ready to turn out as occasion may require.

The regimental orderly duty in garrison is ordered by the commanding officer of each regiment.

If a captain of the day be appointed, he is to visit the regimental hospital, the regimental guards, receive the taptoo reports from the orderly serjeants of each company, and in the morning make his report to his commanding officer.

A subaltern of the day is generally in duty with the captain, who visits the barracks at the hour of dinner. The messes of every room are placed ready that he may inspect them; if any are wanting, or badly cooked, he will enquire whose fault it was, and report it in writing to the commanding officer: and likewise whether the rooms are clean swept, the arms properly secured, and bedding in proper order.

When there is not a regimental captain of the day, a subaltern has the duty to do, in addition to his own.

In case of an alarm in garrison, from whatever cause, the drummers of the main and other guards are immediately to beat to arms; the orderly drummers of each regiment are to do the same.

The guards must turn out, and remain in front of the guard-houses; the picquet (if there should be one) to assemble on the grand parade, and the men off duty on their regimental parades or alarm-posts, with their arms. There they remain for orders from the governor or commandant of the garrison how to act. If the alarm should prove to be a false one, the guards, picquet, and regiments are not to be turned in without being ordered so to do.

In

In garrison no regiment can assemble under arms at a different hour from those in which it parades, without leave from the governor or commandant, and then it is put in garrison orders the preceding day.

Courts-martial cannot be held, nor soldiers punished, without the governor's permission.

The command of the troops in a garrison is vested in the governor of it, though officers of higher army rank may be present (4). The

(4) This is strictly the case, and has been productive sometimes of hurt to the service, in the West India islands in particular. To remedy this in large garrisons or islands, a commandant has been appointed with a commission, giving him the entire command of the troops. When the late Lord Effingham went out to Jamaica a few years ago, as civil governor, Colonel (now Major General Sir Adam) Williamson, the lieutenant governor, received a commission, appointing him commander in chief of His Majesty's forces in that island. Previous to the commencement of the present war, Lieutenant General Mathew, governor of the island of Grenada, was commander in chief of the forces in all the Leeward, Windward, Caribbean and Virgin islands. None of the other governors ever disputed his right of commanding the troops, removing them from one island to another, issuing orders, or any thing he thought proper for the good of the service. Disputes seldom or never happen but from the ignorance of civil governors or lieutenant governors, who wish to shew their power whether right or wrong.

governor can order the troops under arms as often as he shall think proper; he can send out detachments or parties, without assigning a cause for it; and he can change their quarters. On the other hand, he must not interfere with the discipline, manœuvres, nor interior œconomy of the troops.

No officer or soldier can sleep out of a garrison without leave from the governor. Neither can they go on leave of absence from the garrison without his granting it. It first goes through the commanding officer of the corps they belong to, who makes the application to the governor.

SECTION III.

Duty in Quarters.

IT sometimes happens that a regiment is quartered or cantoned in different towns and villages, forming in the time of war a chain of small posts, or for the health of men after a severe campaign, and sometimes as in this country for conveniency.

The commanding officer of a regiment orders what particular companies he thinks proper to be quartered at the different towns or cantonments. At the quarters where he himself resides, he generally has his own company, the grenadiers, who have always the honour of guarding the colours (1), and if it will hold more, such others as he may chuse, with the colours, the staff of the regiment, the band of music, all the recruits, the serjeant-major, quarter-master-serjeant, and the drill-serjeant. The heavy baggage of the regiment, consisting of clothing, powder, ball, &c. is generally at head quarters.

(1) If the grenadiers are detached from the regiment, which they generally are in time of war, the commanding officer's company has the honour of guarding the colours in some regiments.

If the regiment, or two thirds of it, is quartered in one town, a subaltern's guard is usually mounted, and sometimes a captain's picquet. But if there are only three or four companies at head quarters, a serjeant's guard and a subaltern's picquet, or a subaltern of the day are sufficient. The duty of the latter is the same as in camp or garrison.

When only two companies are in one town, the guard ought to be a serjeant's. If one company, a corporal's will be sufficient. All these guards furnish sentries to the commanding officer's quarters in each town or cantonment.

If there should be a captain and a subaltern, or a subaltern only, at the out-quarters, the men's billets ought to be visited twice a week, to see that the landlords use them well.

Wherever a regiment or any part of it is quartered, an alarm post must be fixed, for the men to assemble at, in case of fire or any tumult.

The credit of the regiment must be cried down, that is to say, the inn-keepers, publicans, and shop-keepers are warned by beat of drum, not to trust the soldiers for any thing above their day's pay, for in case they should, the commanding officer will not pay it.

There

There must be roll-calling, once or twice a day. That in the morning always with arms; and if the weather is fine, the men may be put through the manual and platoon exercises, marching, wheeling, &c.

The dress of the men, their arms, and accoutrements to be daily inspected, and if neglects are observed, the men to be punished in some mode or other.

Two days a-week ought to be set apart for a drill, to which all who misbehave may be sent.

The men are never to walk about either in town or country, without their regimentals, hair powdered, and side-arms.

The sick are not to quit the hospital or billet to walk about without permission, and always to be clean and decently dressed.

If men are allowed to work, which some regiments grant, they are never to wear their regimentals but on Sundays, while employed.

Both in camp, garrison, and quarters, the men must attend divine service. For that purpose they will be paraded and marched to the head of the line in camp, or to church in quarters.

ters. As soon as the service is over, the men must be marched back to the parade, and there dismissed.

Morning, evening, and taptoo reports are always to be made in writing. The two former to be given on the parade to the adjutant by the officers commanding companies, in closed ranks, and without any compliment on either side. The adjutant reports to the commanding officer on the parade, whether all are present or not.

Every week a state of each company, signed by the commanding officer of it, must be given in; and the 1st and 14th of every month a general return is sent to the secretary at war, adjutant-general, general officer of the district (if there should be one), and the colonel of the regiment when not present. All general returns are to be signed by the commanding officer.

CHAPTER III.

METHOD OF PARADING, MOUNTING, AND RELIEVING GUARDS IN CAMP, GARRI- SON, AND QUARTERS.

SECTION I.

Guards in Camp.

THERE are three daily beats in camp, by the drummers, viz. The reveillé at day-break, when the morning gun is fired, the troop at guard-mounting, and the retreat at sun-set, when the evening gun is fired.

At reveillé beating, the sentries cease challenging, and out-lying picquets or mighty detachments return to camp. The reveillé is beat by the drummers of the quarter-guards, who likewise regulate the other beats. The drummer of the quarter-guard on the right beats two taps on the drum a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for guard mounting, and about the same time at sun set; the drummers

mers of all the other quarter-guards from right to left repeat the same, and as soon as it has reached the guard on the left of all, the drummer of it returns it back again to the right. The first drummer then beats the drummers call, which likewise goes from right to left, and back again.

If the guards are ordered to mount at nine o'clock, the drum-major of the regiment on the right orders his drummers to beat off at that hour, the other drum-majors taking the signal from him.

The same is observed at sun-set in beating the retreat, previous to picquet mounting, and evening roll-call.

Of the Quarter Guard.

As soon as the taps are given by the drummers of the quarter-guards, the men for guard assemble in their streets, where the orderly corporals examine them, to see that their arms and accoutrements are in good order; their hair dressed and powdered according to regimental order, cloaths, gaiters and shoes well brushed, and their hats properly on.

During

During the beating of the troop the orderly corporals march the men up to the serjeants street, facing the parade. On the finishing of the troop, the adjutant on the right of the line, gives the word of command, *advance to form the guard, march*: all the other adjutants from right to left do the same. The men with carried arms, and non-commissioned officers with recovered arms, both those for guard as well as orderly, march forward in quick time to the line of parade; which having reached, they are again ordered to *form the guard*; on this they face inwards, and as they come opposite to the colours of their regiment, the center files mark time till those on the right and left come up to them; they are then *halted*, fronted, and dressed in a rank entire. The non-commissioned officers for guard, fix paces in front, and the orderly corporals eight paces from them, facing the guard.

The adjutant examines the mens arms, accoutrements and drefs; if any thing is amifs, the orderly corporals are answerable for it. Two men are generally turned out to act as orderlies to the commanding officer and the adjutant of the regiment: for that purpose the cleanest soldiers are made choice of, which serves as a spur to the men to be so distinguished.

The

The adjutant gives the words of command, *serjeant and corporals, recover arms, right and left face, quick march*; those for guard take post, and the orderly corporals go to their companies.

The guard receives the following words of command from the adjutant, *order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms*. The quarter-guard is then given up to the subaltern, who is to command it.

As soon as the guards on the right are ready to march off, the drummer beats a signal, which is repeated by the others from right to left, and returned, on which the subaltern on the right orders his guard to *march*, as do all the others; the bands of music of each regiment playing a slow march, the new guard is on the line with the old one, in front of the quarter-guard tents. The former is then *halted* and *dressed* by the other. The officer of the dismounted guard orders his men to *present arms*, and the drummers beat a march, which being finished, the officer of the new guard orders his to *present arms*, the drummer likewise beating a march. The officer of the old guard recovers his sword and proceeds towards the new guard, the officer of which meets him with his sword recovered; the former gives him the report

port in writing of the detail of the guard, names, and crimes of prisoners, and whether any thing is in charge of the guard; at the same time he drops the point of his sword, as does the other on receiving the report. The officers then return to the front of their guards; the old guard is ordered by its officer, to *shoulder arms, order arms, ease arms*. The officer of the new guard orders his men to shoulder arms, and as soon as the corporals of both guards have taken the number requisite for relieving the sentries, the guard receives the words of command, *order arms, ease arms*. During the relieving of the sentries the band of music plays, and drummers beat. The serjeant of the new guard on receiving the report from his officer, goes through the guard tents accompanied by the other serjeant to see the prisoners (if there are any, and what things are in charge of the guard. On the return of the reliefs, the drummer of the old guard on the right of the encampment, gives a signal, which is repeated by the other drummers of the dismounting guards from right to left, and returned back. The officer of the old guard gives the following word of command, *attention, shoulder arms*. If the ground will not admit of his wheeling in a rank entire, he may wheel to the right by two or three ranks, or face to the right and *march off in quick time* to the line of parade, where he wheels his

his ranks, or counter-marches so as to come to his proper front. He then gives these words of command, *halt, dress, order arms, unfix bayonets, shoulder arms, recover arms, right about face, dismiss.*

The officer of the new guard, the moment the dismounting one has shouldered arms, orders his men to *shoulder arms, present arms*, and the drummer beats a march, which finished, his guard *shoulders arms*, and he *faces it to the right, marches* to take up the ground the other had quitted, he then *halts and fronts* his men, *recovers arms and lodges arms.*

The dismounting officer, immediately after he has dismissed his guard, presents a written report to the commanding officer of the regiment he belongs to, giving him at the same time the parole of the former day.

Of the Rear-guard.

The adjutant on parading the guards generally makes the rear-guard *take six paces to the rear by the back step*, and as soon as the quarter-guard has marched off, he orders the rear to march.

Of

Of the Line Guard.

The commander in chief's, general officer's, and other line guards, are formed three deep on the grand parade in front of the whole line, by the brigade-major or adjutant of the day; if by the former, the latter assists him in telling them off.

These guards are either given by regiments singly, or by detachments from the whole, (the commander in chief's excepted). They assemble on their parades, and are afterwards marched by the adjutants to the grand parade.

The manner these line-guards are drawn up is, the king's, commander in chief's, the other general officers according to their rank, then the common camp-guards, viz. the magazine, provost, &c. The officers for the latter guards generally draw for them.

As colours mount on the king's and commander in chief's guards, they are sent for in the manner following: the officers being posted with their guards, a detachment is taken from the right, and the ensign of that guard puts himself at its head with the drummers and fifers.

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The

The captain of the guard orders the detachment to *march* in ordinary time, the drummers beating the troop. On the arrival of the detachment at the place where the colours are, the ensign halts it, puts up his sword, and on receiving the colours, he orders the detachment to *present arms*, the drummers beat a point of war, the men *shoulder arms*, and they march back to the parade. On arriving at the left flank of the guards, the ensign orders the detachment to *face to the right*, and marches his men between the ranks, himself in front of the officers. On his arrival in the centre of his guard, he halts and fronts, as does his detachment when on the ground it was marched from. The brigade-major orders the guards to *present arms* as soon as the colours come on the parade, the officers salute them as they pass, by dropping the point of their swords, and the drummers beat a march. The guard then *shoulder arms* and *march* off in ordinary time from the right, the brigade-major giving the word of command.

When the king's or commander in chief's guards are relieved, they must be marched back to the grand parade, and the colours lodged in the manner following; the ensign is ordered by the captain to the right, attended by the drummers, with a detachment of the guard, which he wheels and marches off. The captain makes

makes the remainder of the guard *present arms*, officers salute, and drummers beat a march. The ensign, on arriving where the colours are to be lodged, gives the following words of command to his detachment, *halt, rear ranks take open order, march, present arms*, the drummers bearing a point of war; the drum-major then receives the colours, and cales them. The ensign draws his sword on quitting the colours, salutes, and orders his men to *shoulder arms, rear rank take close order, march*, wheels and marches off in quick time. On arriving at the guard, they take post as at first, the captain then dismisses his guard in the usual manner. Sometimes the captain orders the ensign to dismiss the detachment as soon as the colours are lodged, and does the same with the remainder of his guard, after arms have been presented.

In wet weather bayonets should not be fixed, but all the guard marched off in quick time with secured arms. In such cases no compliments pass between the quarter-guards either by drum or otherwise.

SECTION II.

Guards in Garrison.

THE beats of the drum are more numerous in garrison than in camp, viz. the *reveille*, at day-break; the *troop* at guard mounting; the *short troop* (1), which is beat in the front of the guards, previous to their being marched off; the *retreat* at sun-set, and the *tattoo* (2) at eight or nine o'clock at night. The latter beat is the signal for the non-commissioned officers and privates to retire to their barracks or quarters, and likewise for the sentries to begin challenging when a countersign is given out.

The drummers of the different guards beat the *reveille*. The *troop*, *retreat*, and *tattoo*, are beat by the drum-major, and drummers of the regiment which furnishes the officer and men for the main-guard. Sometimes the beats

(1) Two regiments in a camp in Essex, in 1794, beat a short troop at guard mounting, but it was not according to the etiquette of camp duty. The editor of this work does not remember its being done in America last war.

(2) This is another beat not used in camp.

are

are done by the drummers of all the corps in garrison, who beat off together. In whatever manner it is done, the drummers assemble in front of the main-guard, from whence they beat off, and after going the rounds of the town return to it, where they finish, except at guard mounting, when they go to the grand parade and conclude there.

The men for guard assemble on the drummer of the main-guard's beating the drummers call, which is generally a quarter of an hour before the troop beats off. They are inspected by the orderly non-commissioned officers of each company, who afterwards take them to the regimental parade. The adjutant examines their arms, accoutrements and dress; if they are perfectly to his satisfaction, and the guards are paraded on the grand parade, he marches them there, about the time the troop finishes.

When the main-guard is taken by corps alternately, the regiment that furnishes it gives the adjutant of the day, who assists the town-major (if there is one) in arranging the guards.

If the different guards are formed each of distinct corps, the adjutants draw lots for them, as do the subalterns for their guards, (the commander in chief's and main-guard excepted).

The guards are formed three deep, and draw up in the same order as in camp, but when there is no commander in chief's guard, the main-guard takes the right.

As soon as the guards are formed by the town-major, and the officers have taken post, the former gives the following words of command, *guards attention, order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms, rear ranks take open order, march.* The officers come to the front, three paces from the men, with their swords drawn and across the body, the point in the left hand.

The music, drum-major, and drummers of the regiment which gives the main-guard, are then formed in ranks on the right of the guards, their front rank being in a line with the right hand file of the guards; on a signal given by the town-major, the drum-major orders them to *march*: the whole step off together in ordinary time, beating the *short troop* along the front of the guards. When they reach the left flank, the drum-major wheels them by a signal with his cane; returning along the line, they again wheel when they arrive on the right, halt, and cease beating by another signal from their leader.

The

The guards then receive the following words of command, from the town-major, *rear-ranks take close order, march, by divisions (3) (or subdivisions according as they have been told off), to the right wheel, or on the left backwards wheel, march.* The different divisions are halted and dressed by the officers commanding them, after which the town-major orders the whole to march.

When there is a field officer of the day, the town-major gives up the guards to him, who marches them off. The same takes place, if the main-guard is commanded by a subaltern and there is a captain of the day.

If the house where the main-guard is posted, is on the grand parade, this guard must be marched off last.

Should the governor or commandant come upon the parade at guard mounting, and remain to see the guard march off, the officers on passing are to salute them, if their rank in the army entitles them to it, by dropping the points of their swords. In this case the ranks are in open order.

(3) In the foot-guards *platoons* are substituted, they are synonymous in the new System of Discipline.

In some garrisons there are standing orders for the guards to be exercised every morning previous to marching off, which is either done by the field officer of the day, captain of the day, or eldest officer on duty.

As soon as the guards are clear of the parade, the officers commanding them may give the following words of command, *support arms, quick march*; but when they are within 100 or 200 yards of the guards they are to relieve, they order their men to carry *arms*, and *march*, in ordinary time.

It sometimes happens that a guard is ordered to mount after the usual time, and to be in readiness to receive his Majesty, or any of the royal family, the commander in chief, or such officers as are entitled to a guard. Should they not arrive till after retreat beating, the guard nevertheless will draw up to receive them, but pays no compliment either by drums or otherwise (4).

(4) The editor remembers the late Sir Frederick Haldimand, who was captain general and commander in chief of the Northern army in America, during the late war, arriving in a garrison in Canada, after the retreat had beat. The guard was under arms to receive him, but paid no compliment. The regimental band of music played while he passed along the front.

The

The colours mounted on guards are sent for in the same manner as already mentioned (5); and after the dismounting guard has marched off, they are planted in front of the guard-house. At retreat beating the captain orders the ensign to lodge them in the guard-room, the serjeants accompanying him, with their pikes shouldered, the officers saluting, and men presenting arms. No compliment of the drum is given, as it is after retreat beating. At reveillé beating, the colours are brought out and planted with the same forms.

A royal or commander in chief's guard must consist of officers and men of the same regiment. The grenadiers (if not detached, as they often are in time of war), have this honour.

Of the Main-Guard.

The main-guard generally consists of a captain, two subalterns, and 50 men. Sometimes it is a subaltern's.

The guard that is to be relieved is formed in front of the guard-house, the men with ordered

(5) Part I. Chap. III. Sect. I. page 49, &c.

arms.

arms. On the approach of the new guard, the officer orders his men to *shoulder arms*, and when the other halts, he makes them *present arms*, the drummers beating a march.

The new guard draws up fronting the old, the officer orders it to *present arms*, the drummer likewise beating a march.

The report is then presented by the officer of the dismounting guard to that of the new, with the same compliments on both sides as in mounting the quarter-guard in camp.

The guards are then ordered to *shoulder arms*, and *ease arms*, by their respective officers, the customary forms being observed, which are the same in garrison as in camp.

When all the sentries are relieved, the officers make their guards *shoulder arms*. The officer of the old guard then orders it to *wheel by subdivisions to the right*, and *march in quick time*. On which the officer of the new guard presents arms, the drummer beating the grenadier or any other march. His guard then *shoulder arms*, and marches to take up the ground the other guard had quitted. The officer then orders the men to *recover arms* and *lodge arms*.

The

The dismounting guard is marched back to the grand parade, and dismissed in the usual manner (6). The officer commanding it then takes the report to the field officer or captain of the day, who reports to the general commanding, governor, or commandant, according to the orders of the garrisons. On presenting reports, the parole of the former day is given.

Of the Port-guards.

The same form is observed in the relief of port-guards, as in that of the main-guard.

The detail of these guards are included in the report of the main-guard, whether they are commanded by commissioned or non-commissioned officers. The dismounting officers give separate reports to those who relieve them, and report all extraordinaries in writing to the main-guard.

Of the Out-Work Guards.

Guards in the out-works are only mounted in the time of war, in large fortified places. They

(6) Part I. Chap. III. Sect. I. page 48.

are commanded occasionally by commissioned officers. Their duty is obvious enough.

Of the Provost-Marshall's Guard.

The provost marshall's guard is sometimes a subaltern's, but oftener a serjeant's. Perhaps this is the most disagreeable duty that officers and men can be put on, viz. the guard of a prison and prisoners.

Of Regimental Guards.

There is seldom more than one regimental-guard, which is mounted at the barracks, or if the men are billeted, where the stores are lodged. It is always a serjeant's with 12 or 18 men, furnishing sentries to the commanding officer of the regiment, barrack-gates, store-house, and regimental-hospital; but if the latter is in the suburbs, or at too great a distance, a corporal and three men mount as a guard to prevent the sick from quitting it without the surgeon's leave, and to take charge of a sick or punished prisoner.

Regimental - guards are always paraded on their own parades, from whence they are marched off by a subaltern of the day, to whom they report.

SECTION III.

Guards in Quarters.

GUARDS in quarters are paraded, mounted, and relieved in the same manner as in garrison, and their duty is nearly alike.

CHAPTER IV.

METHOD OF PARADING AND MOUNTING
PICQUETS IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

SECTION I.

Picquets in Camp.

THE men for picquet assemble in their streets, on the drummers of the quarter-guards beating the taps about a quarter of an hour before the evening gun is fired. Their arms, accoutrements, and dress are examined by the orderly non-commissioned officers of the different companies.

On the beating of the retreat, they draw up in three ranks at the heads of their streets,

On the retreat finishing, the adjutant of the regiment on the right of the line, gives the following words of command, which are repeated by all the adjutants from the right to left at the same time. *Advance to form the picquet*, on which the men carry their arms, and the non-com-

commissioned officers and orderlies recover theirs. At the word *march*, the whole step off in quick time; when they arrive on the line of parade, at *form the picquet*, they face inwards, and as soon as the whole are met, *halt, front, rear ranks take open order, march.* The non-commissioned officers are in front, as in guard mounting, with their arms advanced.

The adjutant inspects their arms, accoutrements, and dress. He then makes the non-commissioned officers *recover arms, right and left face, quick march.* Those for picquet take post, the orderlies retire to their companies.

The picquet then *order arms, fix bayonets, and shoulder arms.* The adjutant informs the officer who is to command, that it is ready. The subalterns, if it is a captain's, take post, with their swords drawn and across the body. The picquet is examined by the captain, and if in the neighbourhood of an enemy, it is ordered to *prime and load.*

The picquet remains till the field officer of the day orders the captain to make his men lodge their arms.

When the picquets in camp are ordered to assemble all together, they are marched to the
grand

grand parade, where the brigade-major, assisted by the adjutant of the day, or the latter if so ordered, arranges them, after which the whole receives the word of command, *rear ranks take open order, march.* The ranks are dressed, and the picquets are then reported to the field officer, who passes along the front, giving directions to the officers commanding each regimental picquet what hours they are to go their rounds. He then orders the *rear ranks to take close order, march.* If he chooses, he may exercise the picquets, or dismiss them directly. If he does the latter, he gives the following cautions and words of command; *the picquets of the right wing will wheel to the right, and the left wing to the left, march to their respective parades, and there be dismissed by the officers commanding each. Picquets to the right and left wheel, quick march.* The officers of each give the words, *halt, dress.* The field officer then orders the whole to *march.* On which they step off in quick time, and when arrived on their own parade, each officer *wheels his picquet to the right, halts, and dresses it.* The necessary orders are then given to the officers and non-commissioned officers under him, respecting the number of men required to go the rounds, and at what hours. The picquet is then ordered to *recover arms, outward face, and march, to their respective streets, when opposite to them, halt,*
on

on which the men face to the tents, and at *lodge arms*, they march into their streets and dismiss.

If two or more regiments are in a brigade, the picquets of it are sometimes commanded by a captain taken from each corps alternately. In this case the regimental picquets are commanded by subalterns, and marched by them to the center of the brigade, where the captain receives and marches them to the grand parade.

After the field officer has returned the picquet, the captain of each brigade picquet halts it in the center of the brigade, and then gives what orders he may have to the subalterns; he then directs them to be dismissed on their own parades.

The subalterns make their reports to the captains, and they to the field officer, who either reports the whole to the general officer of the day, or the brigade-major, who lays it before the commander in chief, or the general commanding in camp.

When the field officer of the day goes his rounds, he takes an escort from his own regiment, as do all the picquet officers from theirs.

In large encampments there are general officers appointed to take command of the picquets.

F

They

They are stiled *general officers of the day*, and the field officers under them, *field officers of the picquet*.

If there is a general of the day, he has the sole power of ordering the picquet to march from the camp, and at any time to order the picquet of a particular battalion under arms for his inspection, which no other general (if there are more in camp), or field officers of the picquet can do: but when there is no general of the day, the field officer of the picquet may order it under arms. No officer of a picquet has a right to turn it out without orders from the field officer of the day. Sometimes the commanding officer of a regiment orders the picquet of it under arms, once a-day, to see that the men are present and turn out quick. In this case the picquet should assemble in the grand street, in rear of the colours; for in strict propriety he has no right to do it.

SECTION II

Picquets in Garrison.

THE picquet in garrison is formed from the different corps in it, in a similar manner to that in camp: the number depends on the strength of the garrison.

The town-major parades and gives it up on the grand parade, to the officer appointed in garrison orders to command it, who dismisses it in the customary manner.

Picquets in quarters are the same as elsewhere.

CHAPTER V.

METHOD OF GOING AND RECEIVING ROUNDS
IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

ROUNDS are of two kinds, *grand* and *visiting*.

Grand rounds are gone by general officers, governors, commandants, or field officers (1).

Visiting rounds by captains, subalterns, and the town-majors of garrisons.

When there is a general or colonel of the day, the field officer of the picquet goes as visiting rounds.

The grand rounds generally go at midnight. If the colonel of the day has already gone his, and the general goes afterwards, he is received as grand rounds.

(1) There is an exception to this, for if there are no officers of the day or picquet, the officer of the main guard in garrison may go the grand-rounds.

SEC-

SECTION I.

ROUNDS IN CAMP.

Of Grand-Rounds.

THE general or colonel of the day, or if there is none, the field officer of the picquet, takes a serjeant and two or three file of men with arms from any regimental picquet he chuses to go the rounds with, beginning at either flank of the camp.

On a sentry's calling out *who is there?* the serjeant answers *rounds*: the sentry then replies, *stand rounds*, *advance serjeant with the counter-sign*, charging his bayonet at the same time, the serjeant steps forward and gives the counter-sign; the sentry then says, *pass rounds*, presenting his arms on the escort.

On approaching the quarter-guards, the sentries on duty there challenge, and on being answered *rounds*, they are to say, *stand rounds—turn out the guard to rounds*. The guard gets immediately under arms, and the officer commanding detaches a serjeant and two file of men to meet the rounds. The serjeant after he has marched his party about 20 or 30 yards from

the guard, halts, and calls out to the rounds, *who comes there?* the rounds answer, *rounds—What rounds?*—*Grand-rounds.*—*Stand grand-rounds, advance one with the countersign.* The serjeant of the escort then advances alone, and gives the countersign to the serjeant of the guard, who on receiving it, orders the other to return to his escort, and leaving his party, goes back to the guard and informs the officer of the countersign he received, who finding it right, gives the words, *advance grand-rounds.* The serjeant in the mean time having rejoined his detachment, orders his men to form a lane, and on the approach of the officer of the *grand rounds*, he *presents arms*; the field officer passes on to the front of the guard, but the escort is kept back.

The officer of the quarter-guard on the approach of the field officer, makes his men *present arms*, and recovering his sword, he meets the officer of the rounds, and gives him the parole of the day. The escort is then suffered to come forward and proceed to the next guard. The guard then *shoulder arms, recover arms, and lodge arms.*

The commander in chief's guard is not visited by any rounds, nor are the quarter-guards of the foot-guards, unless the field officer of the picquet belongs to that corps.

Of

Of Visiting Rounds.

Visiting rounds are received in the same manner, with this difference only, that the grand-rounds receive the parole, and all other rounds give it to the guards.

The parole is given by the officers of all guards to the general, field officer, or captain of the day, whether in camp or garrison, whenever they visit them during the day.

SECTION II.

Rounds in Garrison.

THE rounds in garrison are performed in the same manner.

The first round that goes, is the town major's, at any time before 12 o'clock at night. He takes a serjeant and two or three file of men from the main-guard, or any other. He proceeds either along the ramparts or through the streets, visiting every guard, to see that the drawbridges are up, barriers shut, the gates locked, additional night posts planted, and that

the sentries are alert on their posts. He reports in the morning to the governor or commandant.

All other rounds, the governor's excepted, proceed by the ramparts only.

The grand rounds usually go at midnight. The visiting between that and reveillé beating.

When no counter-sign is given out in garrison, the parole is demanded and given.

It is the custom in some garrisons on a sentry challenging, for the escort to answer by naming the rounds, as *grand-rounds*, or *visiting-rounds*, on which he replies *pass grand-rounds*, or *pass visiting rounds*. In this case the serjeant of a guard has no occasion to ask *what rounds*.

When the captain of the main-guard goes as grand rounds, the subaltern goes as visiting-round.

If the governor or commandant of a garrison goes rounds, a message is sent to inform the officer of the intention, that he may go his rounds as visiting ones; but if that officer has already gone as grand rounds, the governor must give the parole to the officers on guard, or he may take an officer to give it for him.

The

The grand or any round the governor or commandant may go, begins where they choose, and whatever round they meet, it must give them the parole. When other rounds meet, that which challenges first, receives it from the other.

The governor of a garrison can order the rounds to go as often as he chooses,

SECTION III.

Of Paroles and Counter signs.

PAROLES and counter signs are of long standing in the army, and their use is of the greatest consequence, insomuch that the articles of war expressly say: "Any person belonging to our forces employed in foreign parts, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch-word different from what he received, shall suffer death or such other punishment as by a general court-martial shall be awarded." (1)

(1) Articles of War, Sect. XIV. Art. 13.

The

The parole and countersign are given out by the commander in chief of an army, or by a general commanding a camp. In garrison by the governor, and in his absence by the lieutenant governor, commandant, or eldest officer.

We have no established form respecting the particular words. Sometimes a saint is the parole, and a town the countersign (2), at other times sovereigns and kingdoms, titles and names, bishops and sees, ships and commanders, &c. Whatever they are, they should be easily pronounced, so that sentries may remember them (3).

(2) Field Marshal Wade ordered that a saint should be the parole, and a town the countersign, when he commanded the allied army in August 1744. Generals Lord Dorchester and Sir Frederick Haldimand did the same in Canada during the American War.

(3) The editor remembers a noble Lord, (at the time a captain of Grenadiers, in the army under General Lord Dorchester, during the late war in America), being challenged by a sentry in camp, to whom he gave the countersign, which was *Isle aux Noix*, the sentry told him that was not the countersign, his lordship was confident he was right; but instantly recollecting that the soldiers pronounced the name of the island in question, (which at that time was the advanced post of the Northern army,) *Isle ox Nox*, he therefore imitated them in it, and was answered *pass friend*. Words in foreign tongues, if they are to be pronounced in a proper manner, ought never to be given.

The

The parole is put at the head of all general orders and report of guards.

All guards give the parole during the day, to the general or field officers of the day, who visit them.

The countersign is sent by the adjutant-general of an army to the brigade-major, who gives it to the generals and field officers of the day, or picquet, and to adjutants of regiments. The latter sends it sealed up to the officers of the different guards, picquets, and to their own field officers.

In garrison it is given by the governor or commandant to the town-major, who sends it to the different guards and adjutants of regiments.

The countersign is inserted in the guard reports.

CHAPTER VI.

MARCH OF A REGIMENT.

SECTION I.

March from Garrison to Camp.

WHEN a regiment marches from a town or garrison to a camp, if there are no other corps doing duty, the *general* is beat at such an hour as is ordered by the governor or commanding officer, the *assembly* an hour after, when the men parade, and on beating the *troop*, the regiment marches.

If there are no other corps in garrison, the first is the *assembly*, and the second the *troop*. The *reveille* is never beat the morning a regiment marches, if there are other corps left in a camp or garrison.

The baggage should always move off, at least two hours before the regiment. A guard is appointed; consisting of a serjeant, the pioneers, camp colour-men, and a proportionate number of

of men from each company: strong single men who are able to load and unload must always be taken. The serjeant is answerable that no man's arms, accoutrements, nor knapsack, is put on any of the waggons, unless a man is taken ill or falls lame.

The regiment is always drawn up two deep when it is to march, and told off into subdivisions and sections. If the roads are very dirty and narrow, the divisions may file from the right and march in that order.

As soon as the regiment is ready to march, a subaltern's guard of 24 men forms in the rear of it. On actual service there is a van-guard, which is likewise an officer's.

The rear-guard is to prevent the men from straggling, and to bring them up and to take charge of all prisoners. If a man is taken ill and unable to proceed, the officer will leave a trusty man with him, and report to the commanding officer when the regiment halts, that he may be sent for. The rear-guard when the regiment arrives at its quarters for the night, is planted under the command of the serjeant on the baggage, furnishing sentries for it, and for the colours.

The guards being formed, the commanding officer

officer orders the men to *fix bayonets*, and *shoulder arms*. The grenadiers are then sent for the colours (4); on their arrival, the battalion *present arms*, officers salute, drummers beat a march. The men *shoulder arms*, and the commanding officer gives the following words of command, *rear ranks take close order, march, by subdivisions on the left backwards wheel, march*, The officers *halt* and *dress* their subdivisions. The whole then receives the words *quick march*. The music plays and drums beat.

When the regiment is entirely clear of the town or suburbs, it is *halted*, *bayonets unfixed*, and ordered to *march at ease*, the men sloping their arms for that purpose. Whenever a regiment arrives near a town, it is *halted*, *files closed up*, *bayonets fixed*, and *arms shouldered*. On entering the town, the music plays and drums beat. If there are any troops in the town, the commanding officer of them must be made acquainted that such a regiment is to march through.

Should two different regiments meet upon a march, the youngest *halts*, *frants*, *presents arms*, and beats a march, while the other passes. The eldest regiment *carries arms*.

(4) For the forms of sending for and lodging the colours, see Part II. Chap. I. Sect. III.

If

If the commander in chief of an army meets a regiment on a march, it is halted, fronted, arms presented, officers salute, drummers beat a march, and music plays. This compliment is only paid to him once a day, and should he pass again no notice is taken of him. To other general officers compliments are not paid.

When the regiment halts for the night, the rolls must be called before the men go into their billets; all absentees to be particularly enquired after. The non-commissioned officers must know where every man is quartered.

The colours to be lodged at the commanding officer's quarters, and two sentries posted over them.

Sundays and Thursdays being generally halting days, the arms, accoutrements, and necessities ought to be examined.

It sometimes happens that a town will not hold a regiment, therefore the billet-masters quarter men in the neighbouring villages or hamlets; if any of these are on the road, the men must be billeted on the march. The next morning a non-commissioned officer will march them up to head quarters before the regiment moves.

The

The drummers to beat the usual duties in every town on a march.

A serjeant of every company to report to the commanding officer at taptoo beating, every night, whether the men are in their billets.

The men to have their hair tied and powdered every morning.

When the regiment arrives on the ground where it is to encamp, the quarter-guard is immediately mounted, the picquet formed in front of the regiment, the colours planted, and the men lodge their arms.

The tents of the different companies are then given out, and an officer of each attends to see them pitched.

The picquet sends patrols to the flanks and rear, to prevent the men from leaving the camp till the tents are pitched.

The officers marqueés are not to be pitched till the mens tents are all up.

SECTION II.

March from Camp to Garrison.

WHEN a regiment is ordered to march, and leaves other corps in a camp, the first beat is the *assembly*, and the last the *troop*. But if the whole move off the ground, there is no *reveille*, and the beats are the *general*, the *assembly*, and the *troop*.

On the beating of the *assembly*, the tents are struck, the baggage loaded, and sent off. The companies parade in their streets at the same time.

The out-posts are called on beating the *general*, and the guards when the *troop* beats. The regiments form on the line of parade; and at the hour appointed by the commander in chief, or general commanding the camp, the drummers of each regiment beat a ruffle from right to left. On a *march* being beat, the different corps move off agreeably to the orders given.

Van and rear guards as usual.

G

When

When a regiment arrives at the suburbs or gates of the town where it is to be quartered, the commanding officer *halts* it, and sends forward to acquaint the governor or officer commanding that his regiment is to enter. The town-major, if there is one, is ordered to conduct it, or the commandant desires the officer, who had delivered the message, to inform his commanding officer to march in.

The regiment is then marched to the parade, and after the necessary guards are mounted, the colours lodged, and an alarm post established, the men are dismissed.

It is proper to caution the inhabitants by beat of drum, not to trust the soldiers above their day's pay.

CHAPTER VII.

OF MILITARY FUNERALS.

MILITARY ceremonies at the funerals of soldiers are of very antient standing (1).

Though we have no orders from authority for military funerals, yet certain ceremonies and distinctions have been adopted and followed by the British army.

(1) The ingenious author of the *Elements of Military Arrangement*, says, "that they were probably either
 "invented by the Romans, or by them adopted from
 "some of the nations whom they conquered. The following poetical description, given by Virgil, of the
 "procession over the body of Pallas, will shew how
 "nearly the antient corresponded with the modern
 "practice."

"Ducitur infelix ævo confectus Acætes,
 "Pectora nunc fœdans pugnis nunc unguibus ora;
 "Stermitur et toto projectus corpore terræ.
 "Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
 "Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Æthon
 "It lacrymans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora.
 "Hæstam alii galeamque ferunt; nam cætera Turnus
 "Victor habet. Tum mæsta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur,
 "Tyrrhenique duces, et versis Arcades armis."

Every thing either in marching, carrying the arms, rank and precedence are reversed.

The following form of a colonel's funeral will serve as a model for all others, making allowance for the rank of the deceased.

The party with arms who is to fire over the deceased, forms three deep in open ranks, with shouldered arms, and bayonets unfixed, opposite to the place where the corpse lies. On its being brought forth, the officer commanding the party gives the following words of command, *present arms, reverse arms, rear ranks take close order, march. By divisions on the left backward wheel, march, halt, dress.* The officer commanding places himself with the rear division, and the youngest with that in front. The sergeants reverse their pikes. The officers with the points of their swords downwards. On the word *march* the whole step off in ordinary time.

THE PROCESSION in the following order:

Firing party in subdivisions.

Drummers, fifers and band of music, beating and playing a dead march.

Chaplain.

The

The Corpse.

The pall borne by officers of the same rank as the deceased, in full uniform, black crapes round the left arms and hilts of their swords, white gloves, scarves and hat-bands. The sword of the deceased drawn, and placed across the coffin, on which is likewise placed the sash and gorget.

Privates.

Corporals.

Serjeants.

Staff-officers.

Ensigns.

Lieutenants.

Captains.

Major.

Lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel.

The staff-officers, subalterns, and captains walk two and two, all the officers in their full uniform, crapes round their left arms and hilts of their swords. The non-commissioned officers and privates with their side-arms. Drums, fifes, and musical instruments covered with crape.

On arriving at the burying ground, the officer of the firing party gives these words of

command, *halt, by subdivisions on the right and left backwards wheel, march. Halt, on reversed arms rest.*

The corpse and followers pass on, the party is then ordered to *present arms, shoulder arms, to the right and left wheel and form divisions, march, halt.* On the word *march*, the party moves on in ordinary time, without music, till it comes to the grave, where the officer orders it to *the right wheel and form line, halt, rear ranks take open order, march.*

The burial service is then performed, and on its being finished, a signal is given by the commanding officer of the regiment to the officer of the party, who makes it *prime and load, make ready, present, fire:* after firing three times, he orders, *half-cock, shoulder arms, shut pans, order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms, rear ranks take close order, march;* by subdivisions on the left backward wheel, *march, halt, dress.* The officer commanding, puts himself at the head of the party, and orders it to march in quick time, music playing and drums beating.

On arriving at the regimental parade, the party is dismissed as all guards are,

The

The men are marched to their barracks, tents, or quarters, and there dismissed.

The following have been fixed as firing parties for every rank, from a field marshal to a private soldier.

A field-marshal's funeral to be attended by six battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry. Three rounds of 15 pieces of cannon over the grave.

A general, four battalions and six squadrons. Three rounds of 11 guns.

A lieutenant general, three battalions and four squadrons. Three rounds of nine guns.

A major-general, two battalions and three squadrons. Three rounds of seven pieces of cannon.

A brigadier-general, one battalion and two squadrons. Three rounds of five guns.

A colonel, by his own regiment (or an equal number by detachment), and three rounds of small arms.

A lieutenant-colonel, by 300 men, and three rounds of small arms.

A major, by 200 men and three rounds of small arms.

A captain, by his company, with three rounds of small arms.

A lieutenant, by a lieutenant and 36 men, and three rounds of small arms.

An ensign, by an ensign and 27 men, and three rounds of small arms.

Adjutant, surgeon and quarter-master, the same party as an ensign.

A serjeant, by a serjeant and 18 men, and three rounds.

A corporal, musician, drummer, fifer, or private, by a serjeant and 12 men, with three rounds.

A non-commissioned officer's or private's burial to be attended by the men of the company.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF MILITARY COURTS.

MILITARY courts may be classed as follows:

1. General courts-martial.
2. Regimental courts-martial.
3. Camp, or line courts-martial.
4. Field courts-martial.
5. Garrison courts-martial.
6. Courts of enquiry.
7. Boards of general officers.
8. Councils of war.

SECTION I.

Of General Courts-Martial.

A GENERAL court-martial in Great Britain, Ireland, North America, the East and West-Indies, and Gibraltar, must consist of thirteen commissioned officers (1); but in Africa, or New South-Wales, it may be composed of

(1) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 1 and 2.

any

any number not less than five (2). These officers may be of different corps.

Though the number is specified, yet it is sometimes necessary to summon more officers, particularly in our foreign possessions, and that on account of members being taken ill, or dying during the sitting of a court-martial, which has too often happened (3). These supernumerary members are sworn in, and take their seats, but neither give their opinions nor vote. The youngest on the list summoned are the supernumeraries, and when a member is taken ill, the eldest of them takes his place.

The president of a general court-martial in the British dominions in Europe, America, and the East-Indies, must neither be the commander in chief, nor governor of the garrison where the court is held, nor under the degree of a field officer (4). In Africa or new South-Wales,

(2) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 2.

(3) The editor has been credibly informed, that out of seventeen officers summoned last year in the West-Indies, nine sickened and died during the sitting of the court, which was obliged to be dissolved without passing sentence on the prisoner.

(4) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 1 and 2,

the

the president must not be the commander in chief, nor governor of the garrison, and where no field officer can be had, a captain may sit (5).

The officers take rank, and sit according to their rank in the army (6). In giving their opinion and in voting, the youngest first. (7).

The judge advocate general, or his deputy, prosecutes the prisoners brought before the court (8), swears in the members (9) and takes minutes of the proceedings. The president administers the oath to the judge advocate, or his deputy (10).

The hours for holding courts-martial are from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon, except in such situations where it is for the good of the service to make an immediate example (11).

During the sitting of a court-martial the

(5) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 2.

(6) Idem, Art. 5.

(7) Idem, Art. 7.

(8) Idem, Art. 6.

(9) Idem, Art. 6.

(10) Idem, Art. 6.

(11) Idem, Art. 9.

members

members must conduct themselves with decency (12), and all persons present are not to make use of menacing words, signs, or gestures, or cause any riot or disorder, so as to interrupt the proceedings, on the penalty of being punished by the court (13).

A field officer cannot be tried by any person under the degree of a captain (14). But on the trial of a captain, lieutenants occasionally sit on foreign service, where a sufficient number of field officers and captains cannot be assembled.

All evidences produced before general courts-martial, are examined upon oath (15), which is administered by the judge advocate general, or his deputy.

The office of judge advocate is of great importance; it is his duty to explain points of law, to assist the prisoner in his defence, and summon what witnesses the latter chuses to call.

A prisoner may challenge any of the mem-

(12) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 7.

(13) Idem, Art. 15.

(14) Idem, Art. 9.

(15) Idem, Art. 8.

bers, but the court must decide whether his reasons for doing so are admissible (16.) But if the members have been sworn in previous to the arraignment, challenging cannot be allowed with propriety (17).

A judge-advocate certainly has a right to challenge as well as the prisoner, but he must likewise submit reasons to the court, which will decide upon it.

Nine members out of the thirteen composing a general court-martial, must concur in passing sentence of death on a prisoner (18), but a

(16) The following is a case in point that challenges have been allowed. "In the year 1718, an officer was tried by a court-martial at Gibraltar, for killing another; the prisoner challenged two of the members, the first for tampering with one of his witnesses, the other for declaring before the trial came on, that he deserved to die: both were proved, and admitted by the court to be just and reasonable exceptions; whereupon they were both dismissed, and others sworn in their room." See *Simes's Military Library*, Vol. IV. page 64.

(17) See Williamson's *Elements of Military Arrangement*, Vol. II. Sect. XIII. page 109, &c. Where the readers will get more information respecting military courts, than in any other performance extant.

(18) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 7.
majority

majority of the court will be sufficient where the crime the prisoner is tried for is not adjudged to be punished by death in the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, or the articles of war. In Africa or new South Wales, two thirds of the officers present must concur in the sentence of death (19).

No sentence of a general court-martial can be carried into execution, without being approved of by his Majesty, or some person delegated by him for that purpose (20).

A general court-martial is sometimes ordered to revise its proceedings, particularly where the sentence is supposed not to be adequate to the crime or evidence adduced, but this can only be done once (21), and the court may adhere to the original decision.

A prisoner cannot be tried twice for the same offence, by a military court, unless by an appeal from the sentence of a regimental to a general court-martial (22).

(19) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 7.

(20) Idem, Art. 7.

(21) Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, clause 12.

(22) Idem, clause 12, and Articles of War, Sect. XII. Art. II.

The proceedings of all general courts-martial are sent to the office of the judge-advocate-general (23), where persons tried by them may, in a limited time, have copies on paying for them (24).

SECTION II.

Of Regimental Courts-Martial.

COLONELS and commanding officers of regiments have the power of ordering courts-martial to be held in the corps under their command, for enquiring into disputes, or trying and punishing crimes committed by their men (1).

These courts are not to consist of less than five commissioned officers, except on particular occasions, where that number cannot be assem-

(23) Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, clause 10.

(24) Idem, clause 9. In Europe, (Gibraltar excepted), three months after passing sentence. In Gibraltar, six months, and in all other parts of his Majesty's dominions in foreign parts, not sooner than twelve months.

(1) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 2.

bled,

bled, and then three may sit. All sentences to be by the majority of voices (2).

The commanding officer (not being a member of the court), or the governor of the garrison where the court sat, must confirm the sentence (3).

The manner of proceeding on regimental courts-martial is exactly similar to that of general ones, with this difference, that the members are not sworn, nor are the evidences examined upon oath, and there is no judge advocate.

In all regiments a book is kept, in which are inserted the proceedings of regimental courts-martial.

The proceedings of regimental courts-martial are read at the head of the regiment by the adjutant, previous to inflicting the punishment awarded.

Regimental courts-martial are sometimes held to receive the report of the major of the regiment, of the effects of officers who die or

(2) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 12.

(3) Idem, Art. 12.

are killed, from which report an inventory is made and transmitted to the secretary at war, that after all just debts and quarters are paid, the executors or heirs of the deceased may receive the overplus (4).

SECTION III.

Of Camp or Line Courts-Martial.

THE general, or officer commanding in a camp, may order a court-martial to assemble, composed of officers from different corps, the sentence of which he approves of.

Such courts-martial are not common, but in order to make an immediate example, and in a public manner, it is judged proper to hold them, to prevent time being lost in applying to his Majesty, or the commander in chief delegated by him.

The sentences of camp, field, or garrison courts-martial, must not extend to life or limb.

The corporal punishments are inflicted

(4) Articles of war, Sect. XIX. Art. 1.

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before

before the picquets of the line, the proceedings read by the adjutant of the day. Each regiment furnishes a drummer, and that which gives the adjutant, sends its drum-major. The surgeon who attends is of the same corps as the prisoner.

SECTION IV.

Of Field Courts-Martial.

THESE consist of officers of the same regiment, or of different corps, who form a circle at a distance from the men under arms, and after examining the prisoners, the sentence is written on the drum-head, which has sometimes got them the appellation of drum-head courts-martial.

The intention of holding them, is to punish disobedience of orders, marauding, or such offences as require an immediate punishment, and as an example to deter others from committing the same.

The same forms are observed in punishing prisoners, if there are more than one corps present, as in camp courts-martial.

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SECTION V.

Of Garrison Courts-Martial.

GOVERNORS or commandants can order courts-martial to be held, in the towns or garrisons under their command, and every officer commanding in any castle, fort, or barrack, where detachments of different corps, or independent companies, are doing duty, may order courts-martial from the whole. But if any one corps has officers sufficient, it can hold a regimental one. The sentences of such courts-martial to be approved of by the governor or commanding officer (1).

The mode of punishing is similar to that already mentioned, in the two last sections.

(1) Articles of War, Sect. XVI. Art. 13.

SECTION VI.

Of Courts of Enquiry.

A COMMANDER in chief, general commanding in a camp or town, governor of a garrison, or commanding officer of a regiment, can order a court of commissioned officers, to assemble and enquire into the nature and grounds of a charge, that it may be known, whether a court-martial ought to take cognizance of it or not.

Evidences are examined on matter of fact, and the proceedings taken in writing by one of the members. Oaths are not administered. The members never pronounce sentence, nor do they give an opinion unless ordered to do it.

SECTION VII.

Of Boards of General Officers.

GENERAL officers are occasionally ordered by his Majesty to assemble, and give their opinions on points military, customs, rank, value of commissions, alterations of uniforms, clothing, accoutrements, arms, estimates, or such things as may be brought before them.

Their proceedings are reported to his Majesty, and when approved of, are ordered to be adopted and obeyed.

Commanders in chief on foreign service, have a power of assembling boards of general or field officers, to examine similar matters to the above.

SECTION VIII.

Of Councils of War.

COMMANDERS in chief find it often necessary, to assemble a council of general officers and officers commanding corps, to take their opinion relative to any intended operation or exigency the army may experience.

At such councils, a commander in chief either presides, or receives their opinion in writing, which he may adopt as he thinks proper.

(1) In a letter from Major General Wolfe, to the late Earl of Chatham, at the time minister, dated River St. Lawrence, September, 1759, the gallant general says, "For eight days past, I have been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to consult for the public utility. *They are of opinion,* that as more ships and provisions are now got above the town (Quebec), they should try by conveying up a corps of 4, or 5000, which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence, to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to an action. *I have acquiesced in their proposal,* and we are preparing to put it into execution." By this

this we see that the idea of attacking the French, on the plains of Abraham, which ultimately insured the conquest of Quebec, was not planned by General Wolfe, but that his good sense and zeal for his Majesty's service, and the glory of his country, induced him to adopt the opinion of the council of war. Though this note is in some measure foreign to this work, yet the editor hopes the curious reader will excuse its insertion. It records an anecdote of a great man.

and we see that the idea of attacking the French on
the plains of Abbeville, which naturally followed the
company of Oudinot, was the basis of the French plan.
But this plan was not adopted, and the French were
not the glory of the campaign, indeed, it is upon the
conquest of the country of the Somme, that the French
have made their fortune in this war. For the French have
the nation's wealth, and the nation's power. It is upon
the conquest of a great part of the French territory

The French have made their fortune in this war. For the French have the nation's wealth, and the nation's power. It is upon the conquest of a great part of the French territory

PART II.

DISCIPLINE OF A BATTALION.

CHAPTER I.

METHOD OF ASSEMBLING A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY FOR PARADE, EXERCISE OR REVIEW, IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

ALL regular regiments of infantry in the British service on the present establishment, consist of ten companies, viz. a grenadier, a light, and eight battalion companies (1).

(1) The generality of militia regiments consist of eight companies, two of which are flank, the remainder battalion ones.

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SECTION I.

Method of assembling a Regiment in Camp, posting the Officers, Music, Drummers, Fifers and Pioneers, with Instructions for Officers commanding Divisions at Parades, Field Days and Reviews.

THE different companies parade in their respective streets, where the rolls are called, and the men's arms, accoutrements, and dress are particularly examined by an officer of a company who then marches them to the parade in front of the colours, where the battalion assembles for the inspection of the adjutant, preparatory to the commanding officer seeing it.

The battalion is drawn up from right to left as follows: Grenadiers; first captain and major; fourth and fifth captain; third and sixth captain; second captain and lieutenant colonel; light company. The colonel's company is posted according to the rank of the captain lieutenant. Commanding officers may occasionally alter the form of drawing up the battalion as they think proper.

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The eight battalion companies form four grand divisions to be commanded by the four eldest captains. Each company is a division or a platoon (they are synonymous) forming two subdivisions, or four sections. A section must never be less than five files. A corporal is posted on the left of each division.

The eight battalion companies are to be numbered, 1, 2, 3, &c. from right to left. The subdivisions and sections of each, in the same manner. The grenadier and light companies are commonly right and left companies. They must be divided, as the others, into subdivisions, and sections. Whenever the battalion faces to the front or rear, the above distinctions must be preserved.

A regiment is divided into two flank and eight battalion companies, the latter forming four grand divisions, eight divisions, and sixteen subdivisions, or thirty-two sections; occasionally the flank companies are taken in, and form a fifth grand division from right to left. When the establishment during war is great, each company is divided into two platoons, four subdivisions, and such a number of sections proportionate to its strength.

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The companies must be sized and equalized whenever the battalion is under arms, for a field day or review. It is formed three deep. The files when under arms lightly touch without crowding, so that each man has a space of about 22 inches. There is no other space between each company.

Close order is the form the battalion assembles in, and from it all movements are made. The rear ranks are one pace distant from each other, and the officers in the ranks.

Open order is only intended for shew. The ranks are two paces distant from each other, and the officers in front three paces.

When the battalion is drawn up in close order, an officer is posted on the right of each company and covered in the rear by a serjeant. The remaining officers and serjeants form a fourth or supernumerary rank behind their companies. An officer is posted on the left of the battalion (1).

In
(1) In the rules and regulations for the army in Ireland, which differ in several particulars from the English, an officer is posted on the left of the right wing, which makes the battalion appear more complete, and
looks

In open order the officers are in front, the captain covering the second file on the right, the lieutenant the second on the left, and the ensign in the center. The serjeants take their places in the ranks, the supernumeraries in the rear. Whenever the officers move to the front and the covering serjeants take up their places, the latter are answerable for the preservation of distances in marching and dressing.

The fourth, or supernumerary rank, is three paces distant, either when halted or marching in line. In column it closes up to the same distance as the other ranks. This rank is of the greatest consequence; the officers and serjeants must be very careful in keeping the rear rank well closed up during an attack, or in firing, for the least break in it might be of great detriment to those in front. For so useful a purpose there cannot be too many officers employed.

The colours are placed between the two center companies in the front rank, each covered by a serjeant in the rear rank, and another between the colours, who is likewise covered in the rear and supernumerary

looks better in the center when the colours are out, or in retreating by wings.

ranks

ranks (2). When the battalion moves in line these three last mentioned serjeants move out in front six paces, to direct the march in pointing out the center. A serjeant from the supernumerary rank moves up to supply the place of the one who was between the colours. In wheeling by companies or subdivisions to either flank into column, the colours and serjeants always wheel to the proper front, and post themselves in the rear of the third file of the new pivot.

The pioneers are formed two deep, nine paces behind the center of the rear rank, when the battalion is in line. In marching past in review, they are in two ranks with a corporal at their head, six paces before the music in the front of the grenadiers. In close column they fall into the rear. In filing

(2) This is the only guard for the colours, unless we admit the pioneers, music, &c. which are in the rear of the center, as an additional guard in reserve. Formerly it was the custom to select one old soldier, or a young one of unexceptionable character, from each company, as a guard for the colours, these were formed on the right and left, and neither fixed bayonets nor fired, unless an enemy in action made an attempt to seize them. In the present system of French discipline the posting of the officers is exactly the same as in ours, and as a guard for the colours, a serjeant is taken from each company.

from

from column into divisions, they close up to the rear of their respective divisions. When the battalion changes its front, the pioneers move round by the flanks to the rear.

When the battalion is formed in close order in line, the music is in a single rank, three paces behind the pioneers and twelve from the rear rank of the battalion. In open ranks and in line, the musicians form a single rank, two paces in front of the center and in rear of the colours. In marching past a reviewing general, they are in two ranks, six paces behind the commanding officer in front of the regiment. In close column they fall into the rear. When filing from column into divisions, they may move in file, on the flank which is not the pivot. Whenever the battalion changes its front, they must move round by the flanks to the rear, and not by the center, as they do when taking close or open order.

The grenadier and light infantry drummers and fifers, when the battalion is in line, are six paces behind their respective companies. The remaining drummers are in two divisions, at the same distance in the rear of the second and seventh companies. In column of march, either in open or close order,

der, the drummers and fifers are with their respective companies, and posted on the flank which is not the pivot. When the officers commanding companies shift from one flank to another, the drummers and fifers change also. In filing from column into divisions, they wheel and close up to the rear of their own divisions.

The pioneers, music, and drummers, always form in loose files.

All the field officers and adjutants are mounted. The colonel if he is present, or whoever is the commanding officer, is the only one advanced in front, except during the performance of the manual and platoon exercises, when the major gives the words of command. When the battalion is marching in line and in the firings, the colonel is in the rear of the colours. The lieutenant colonel is six paces in the rear of the colours, the major and adjutant the same distance in the rear of the third and sixth companies. When drawn up for review, the colonel and lieutenant colonel are on foot, in front of the colours, the former four paces, the latter two paces, a little to the right and left. The major on horseback, on the right of the grenadiers, dressing in a line with the rank of officers.

officers. The adjutant is on the left of the battalion dressing with the front rank. In marching past at a review, the colonel is at the head of the grenadiers, the major a little behind on the left. The lieutenant colonel is in the rear of the battalion, and the adjutant behind him to the left. In the absence of the colonel, the lieutenant colonel takes his post.

The staff officers, viz. chaplain, surgeon, quarter-master and surgeon's mate, are posted when in open order, on the right of the grenadiers, dressing with the line of officers. In close order, they are three paces in the rear of the music. Staff officers do not march past a reviewing general.

Officers commanding divisions are, upon particular occasions, to shift from the right to the left, to conduct the heads of files or the pivot flanks, in column or echelon. It must be always remembered, that when the battalion is in column and the right is in front, the left is the pivot flank, and the contrary when the left is front. When it is necessary for officers to shift, it must be done by the rear, never in front. The covering serjeants move with them. (Officers as well in the ranks as out of them, must be

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perfectly steady, their swords held firmly in their right hands, the upper part of the blade resting against the shoulder, the right wrist against the hip-bone, and the elbow drawn back.) When the battalion is halted in line, and during the firing, the coverers fall back into the supernumerary rank, where they remain till the line is in motion.

The words of command for officers of divisions, being simple and few in number, they must be given in a loud distinct voice. On this much depends, the men being thereby properly prepared for wheeling and forming.

In forming into line, when the left of the column is in front, the officers shift from right to left, in order to dress their divisions; but this might be avoided by the officer on the right of all dressing his own and the second divisions, the officers of the latter to dress the third, and so on till the line is completed, which will be sooner done than by the other manner, and look better.

In wheeling from line to column, or from column to line, the officers commanding divisions move to the center of them one pace distant, where they remain, till the commanding officer gives the word, *march*, when they

they turn round, and see that their men move properly into the new position, they then must say, *halt, dress*. When ordered to wheel into line, the officers must go three files on the flank of the adjoining company, that they may dress their own divisions by the camp colours, on the flank of the battalion (4). It is the duty of the adjutant to ascertain the direction on which all movements are made, and for this purpose he must have some camp colour-men instructed to line and post themselves quickly on any given points.

About 80 or 100 paces in the centre of the front of the battalion, a camp colour is placed as the point to work upon, and on which all movements and formations depend. Camp colours are likewise placed on the flanks. Occasionally they are moved to any given point the commanding officer chooses to form the battalion on (5).

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(4) See General Saldern's *Elements of Tactics*, Part II. page 144, &c. where the reader may see many useful hints for officers, and from whence nearly the whole of the new system is taken.

(5) Banderole or camp colours, as we call them, are used in the Prussian service, from whence we have adopted them. They are certainly of great benefit in marking

When the battalion is in close column, the rear ranks are one foot distant from each other, and the divisions one pace asunder. The officers and serjeants are on the pivot flanks of their companies. The supernumerary officers on the reverse flank. In open column, the rear ranks (if not ordered to be locked up) are one pace distant from each other, but if necessary, they may be opened half a pace more. The distance between the divisions is to be regulated according to the intended manœuvre.

In column of subdivisions, the officer leads the head subdivision, and the covering serjeant the second. If it is formed of sections, the first is led by the officer commanding the division; the second, by the covering serjeant; and the third, by a supernumerary officer or serjeant.

The pivot officers must be steady on the flanks of their divisions, particularly when marching in an alignment, as by that means

out new alignments, but regiments should occasionally manœuvre without them, for in action they can hardly be used if at all. For the use of flags or camp colours, see Gen. Saldern's Elements of Tactics, Part II. page 120, &c. Part III. page 204, &c.

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they preserve the true wheeling distance, and cover the pivots in front of them. When marching in a straight alignment, the officers must not be covered by their serjeants, as it prevents them from seeing each other.

In filing, the officer leads each division, and when within thirty paces of a new position, the covering serjeant must be detached, to mark the point at which the front rank men, either when filing to front or rear, are to be placed. The officer stops, and allows the division to pass the serjeant, till the pivot man is on a line with the serjeant, when each officer *halts, fronts and dresses* his division, after which he replaces his serjeant, who falls into the rear.

The leading officer of a column must always march at an equal steady pace, observing never to deviate to either side, unless expressly ordered. On him the succeeding officers cover and lead their divisions.

The officer of one of the center divisions is always to preserve a proper distance for the colours, when marching in open column. The colours wheel up into line, with the leading center division, and take post behind the second file of the flank that is not the

pivot. When the line forms they close in to that flank. When marching in line and the leading colour is ordered out, it is replaced in the front rank by the other. When halted, they take post as before.

When the battalion marches from the right, or left in file, the commissioned officers move out on the flanks.

Whenever the regiment parades with arms, the adjutant will order the men to *fix bayonets*, and *shoulder arms*. Till the commanding officer arrives on the parade, he will either make them *order arms* or *support arms*, but as soon as he appears, they will *carry arms*. The officers will then fall in, and the adjutant going from right to left, receives the reports signed by each officer commanding a company. The music is allowed to play during that time. No compliments pass between the officers and the adjutant, either by dropping the sword, or otherwise. The adjutant then reports to the commanding officer, whether the whole are present, or any extraordinaries.

The commanding officer, if he thinks proper, orders the battalion to *take open order*, on which the right hand men, of the center and rear ranks, fall back each two paces, all the

the officers recover their swords, and on the word *march*, the latter move forward three paces, and post themselves as already mentioned, bringing the swords across their bodies, the points in their left hands, the whole dressing in a line; at the same time the center and rear ranks fall back and dress with the right hand flank men.

In fine weather, a regiment is seldom dismissed from a parade without going through the manual exercise or some manœuvres. When the former is ordered, the officers receive the caution to *take post in the rear*, on which they recover their swords, face to the right, and on the word *march*, the whole step off together, taking the same distance in the rear as they did in the front, facing to the rear, and at the word *front*, they come to the right about, bringing their swords across their bodies. As soon as the manual exercise is over, the ranks will be closed, the officers commanding divisions, with their covering serjeants, placing themselves on the right of them, and the supernumerary officers and serjeants closing up to the fourth rank.

When the manœuvres are finished, the commanding officer makes a signal to the of-

ficers to fall out, or he makes the men *unfix bayonets*, and *ease arms*. The officers sheath their swords. The adjutant then gives the following words of command, *attention*, *shoulder arms*, *by right of companies to the rear file*, on which the flank man of each faces to the right, and on the word *march*, the whole step off filing to the rear, till they arrive in their respective streets, where the serjeants *halt* them, *recover arms*, and *dismiss*.

If the regiment has been firing powder, it is always dismissed with bayonets fixed.

SECTION II.

Method of assembling a Regiment in Garrison, for Parade, Field-days and Review.

IF the regiment is in one barrack, the companies will fall in on the barrack parade, and after being inspected by the officers in the usual manner, they will be marched to the grand parade, agreeably to the orders of the garrison. If they are scattered in different barracks, or billeted upon the innkeepers or inhabitants, they will assemble in the most convenient and contiguous place, and from thence

thence be marched to the regimental or general parade.

A battalion in marching from one place to another, is to be formed into subdivisions or sections, and never in file, unless the roads are narrow or dirty. If it is to march from a barrack to a grand parade, or to any place where it is to manœuvre, the commanding officer, after bayonets are fixed, officers taken post, and reports given in, gives the following words of command: *battalion, by subdivisions, on the left backward wheel, or, to the right, wheel, march.* The officers commanding subdivisions *halt and dress* each, after which, the commanding officer orders the whole to *support arms, and march* either in *quick or ordinary time.* As soon as the battalion reaches the parade or place of exercise, the men *carry arms, halt, to the right wheel and form line.* The officers move to the center of each subdivision, and on the word *march*, they turn and see that the men wheel up without breaking their files, placing themselves three files on the subdivision on their right halting and dressing their own by it. The commanding officer then proceeds as he thinks proper, or as he may be ordered by a superior officer present.

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The regiment is marched back in the same manner as to the grand parade.

SECTION III.

Forms of sending for, and lodging the Colours.

THE commanding officer orders the grenadier drummers to beat the drummers call, on which the two ensigns who are to carry the colours, recover their swords, face to the right, and march between the line of officers and the front rank, till they come to the head of the grenadiers, where they halt, front, and place their swords across their bodies, the points in the left hands; the drum-major with a party of drummers and fifers, will likewise face to the right, and march to the head of the grenadiers, placing themselves between the ensigns and the front rank. The captain of the grenadiers then orders his company to take *close order*, and will either wheel them by subdivisions, or march them in one. If by subdivisions, he places himself on the pivot flank of the first, the eldest lieutenant on that of the second, and the other lieutenant in the supernumerary rank of the first; but if the company is marched in one division, the two lieutenants are in the supernumerary

niary rank: the company then *marches*, in ordinary time, to the quarters where the colours are lodged, when it *halts*, and the rear ranks take open order, the drum-major unfurls the colours and gives them out of a window to the ensigns, who on halting had sheathed their swords. The captain of grenadiers then orders his men to *present arms*, the officers salute with their swords, and the drummers beat a point of war, which finished, he makes them *shoulder arms*, rear ranks take close order, and marches them off in ordinary time, the drummers beating the grenadiers march. On arriving at the left flank of the regiment, the company faces to the right, the ensign with the colours march in front of the line of officers, the grenadier officers between them and the front rank, and the grenadiers in files between the other ranks. The commanding officer of the regiment, as soon as the colours arrive on the left flank, orders the battalion to *present arms*, the officers salute the colours, by dropping the points of their swords as they pass; the music plays "God save the King," and the drummers beat the troop. On the colours arriving in the center of the battalion, the ensigns halt and front, and when the grenadiers have taken post on the right, the battalion is ordered to *shoulder arms*.

When

When the colours are to be lodged, on the drummers call being beat, the ensigns, drum-major, and a party of drummers and fifers, march and take post in front of the grenadiers. The battalion *presents arms*, officers salute, music plays, and drums beat. On the captain of grenadiers marching off with the colours, the drummers beat the troop. When they arrive at the house or place where they are to be lodged, the drum-major receives them at a window, the grenadiers *present arms*, officers salute, and drummers beat a point of war. The ensigns on quitting the colours draw their swords, and salute with the other officers. The captain will either march his company back, or dismiss them, as he may be ordered by the commanding officer.

When the colours are not to be received, or lodged in form, the serjeant-major, with the four serjeants in the center of the battalion, will take the colours cased, from, or to the place where they are kept, in the following manner: serjeant-major, the two front rank serjeants carrying the colours on their shoulders, covered in the rear by the two other serjeants and the drum-major, who is to receive them when they arrive at the place of their destination. No compliment is paid by the battalion in this case, and they are generally sent away when the ranks are closed.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DRILL AND FIELD EXERCISES.

SECTION I.

Of the Drill.

THE drill of a regiment is entirely under the direction of the adjutant, who appoints such non-commissioned officers to assist him, with the concurrence of the commanding officer, as may be necessary.

Recruits on joining a regiment are taught to hold themselves perfectly upright, neither turning to the right or left, the shoulders square and kept back, the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, so that the body may stand on the feet with firmness; the arms hang near the body, the flat of the hands touching the thighs, and the toes out, so that the feet form an angle of about 60 degrees (1).

(1) See Rules and Regulations for his Majesty's Forces, 4to. edition, Part I. Sect. 1. page 5, and General Saldern's Elements of Tactics, Part I. page 4. From the latter work the former is compiled.

Of

Of Marching.

Before a firelock is put into the recruit's hands, he must be taught the facings, standing at ease, and throwing his eyes to the right or left. As soon as he has learned those, he must be made to march, which, as General Saldern says, "is the most essential thing in the instructions of a soldier." He must know the different cadences and length of paces, so that he may not lose the step, except on very uneven and rough ground, or through want of strength. In marching, he will learn how to keep himself dressed in line without being told; and it is known by frequent exercise, a large body moves with as much facility and order as a small one, which constitutes the "basis of the science." (2)

No part of military duty is so essential as regular and uniform marching, either in slow or quick time. All movements depend so much on it, that the greatest attention must be paid to it in forming the recruit.

(2) See General Saldern's *Elements of Tactics*, Part I. page 1 and 2.

In

In marching the feet must not be raised too high from the ground, the knee to be straight, and the toe pointed down. In stepping off, when the word march is given, the left foot must be thrown well out, in a step of thirty inches, and the succeeding ones the same. The feet must always be placed firm on the ground from the toe to the heel. When ordered to *halt*, the foot which is in the air must take the usual step forward, and the other be brought up to it.

To ascertain the time of march, which in ordinary time is 75 steps in a minute, in quick time 108, and occasionally a quicker than the latter of 120, a plummet or pendulum must be used frequently, the words *left*, *right*, for ordinary time, may be pronounced in a deliberate manner, and faster for quicker time. The plummet or pendulum ought to vibrate 80 times in a minute, so that ordinary time is 22 inches $\frac{1}{100}$. If it vibrates 120 times in the minute, quick time will be nine inches $\frac{1}{10}$. The music must be practised to the swing of the pendulum in all kinds of time.

It is necessary sometimes to lengthen or shorten the step, the former is done by stepping 32 inches or more, and the latter by bringing the lifted foot no farther than the ball of the toe of the other.

Ordi-

Ordinary time, consisting of 75 steps in a minute, is used for all parade manœuvres, advancing or retreating in line, marching in column, or echelon.

Quick time, in which there are 108 steps in a minute, by which the distance of 270 feet is gained in that space of time. All filing of divisions from line into column or from column into line, are done in this time.

A quicker time of 120 steps, gains 300 feet in a minute. This time is used in wheelings to the front, doubling up of divisions, encamping or diminishing the front division in column.

In giving the word of command to *march*, that word given singly means *ordinary time*; but when it is intended for quick time, it must be expressed in those words.

When it is necessary to alter the time of marching, it must be done from the *halt*, and the new step taken up at the next word of command.

The *lock step*, as it was called by the late Lord Heathfield (who introduced it into the garrison of Gibraltar), and by General Sal-

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den the *deploy step* (3), is practised when a battalion is marching in file or close column. The whole step off together, the heel of one foot coming to the joint of the great toe of the other foot, constantly preserving the same distance, each front rank man looking those before him in the neck, and the rear ranks dressing by their file leaders. In ever so large a body of men, the rear of the line gains ground at the same time as the front, by the use of this step.

The *side step* is a very useful one, particularly if the battalion, or a company, loses ground in wheeling into line. On the caution being given to *close to the right*, if the break is there, each man lifts his right foot and moves it on the word *march*, about 12 or 15 inches to the right, drawing his left after it, till the heels touch, and so on till the break is closed, and the word *halt* is given. While marching in this manner, the knees must not be bent, and the head turned a little to the side which is to be closed to, care being taken to preserve the files exact. The same mode is followed in closing to the left by the left foot, and inclination of the head to that side. This step is done in *ordinary time*.

(3) See General Saldern's Elements, Part I. pages 16 and 17.

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The

The *back step* is likewise performed in *ordinary time*, each step being 30 inches. On the caution *step back* being given, the body must be kept up, the shoulders square to the front, and at *march*, the toe of the lifted foot lightly touches the ground and the heel immediately placed firmly down. At *halt*, the foot in front must be brought square with the other.

The *oblique step* is a very useful one, as by it a body of men can incline either to right or left. As for example, if it is intended to incline to the right, each man must, when he raises the right foot, oblique half to the right, still preserving his body square, at the next step the left foot is thrown the usual distance, with this difference, that the heel comes in a line with the toe of the other foot. The shoulder must be well kept up in inclining to the left, and so *vice versa*.

The recruit must be practised in *stepping out*, *stepping short*, *marking time*, and *changing feet*.

Stepping out is sometimes necessary when the rear division of a column is to move up into line with the front ones, or the line is required to advance quickly. On the words *step out*, the steps must be lengthened to 33 inches, but without altering the time. It may be used either in *ordinary* or *quick time*.

If

If marching in *ordindry time* and the words of command *step short* are given, the foot which is lifted up will take the usual distance, but the succeeding one must reach no farther than the ball of the toe. This step is used when a momentary obstacle presents itself to a battalion in line or column.

When marching in line, and any part of it advances beyond another, *marking time* till the part in the rear comes up is a necessary step. On the words *mark time*, the foot advanced finishes the pace, and each succeeding foot is the usual distance of 30 inches, but without gaining ground.

Changing the feet is useful when men lose the step, as for instance, if the right is lifted up instead of the left, at the words *change feet*, the advanced one completes its pace, and the ball of the other is brought quickly up to the right heel, which then makes another step forward, after which every succeeding step is right.

Of Dressing.

The men must be taught to dress equally from either flank. When the word *dress* is given, they must remain perfectly steady till it is known

the point they are to dress to; then the eyes are thrown that way with a small turn of the head, without any bend of the body. The lower part of the face of the second man should be seen by each man from himself. The company or battalion must always be dressed by the officer commanding from the flank to which the men are to dress, and upon this point beyond the distant one of the other.

Whenever the word *dress* is given, the men must do it at once, without shuffling; and in marching either by divisions or in line, they must preserve their dressing by the pivot man on the flank, who is answerable for all deviations.

The fourth or supernumerary rank must pay great attention to keeping up the rear ranks as those will the front rank.

The files ought to cover correctly, and the men must not turn to the right or left, but each preserve his own space to move in without crowding.

Of Wheeling.

Wheelings are made either *to the right or left, on the right or left backwards, and right or left about.*

When a battalion in line is ordered to form column, the right in front by wheeling backward, the wheel is made on the left; and when the left is to be the front, the wheel is made on the right. In wheeling forward into column, the proper pivot flank is the wheeling one.

The flank man in all wheelings forward faces outward from his division, but in wheeling backward, he faces inwards to his division.

The words of command are in wheeling forward, *to the right, or to the left wheel.* In wheeling backward, it must be, *on the right or left backward wheel, march.*

In common wheelings a quarter of a circle is described, which when completed, brings the wheeling body in an exact line with the pivot man, placed for that purpose.

Great care must be taken in wheeling rather to incline towards the pivot, than to the other flank.

flank. The files much just touch, and the hands of the men be turned towards the outward man, but on the word *halt*, they must be brought to their proper position.

The same number of steps must be taken by all, those nearest the pivot making them shorter than those who are nearest the outward flank. Wheelings in general are made in *quick time*.

In *wheeling backward*, the whole step back, dressing by the outward wheeling man. The rear ranks keep the usual distance of one pace from each other. *Wheeling backward* is preferable to forward, as it is made on the pivot flank, and although the divisions should be unequal, yet these flanks cover, which is not the case when made forward.

In *wheeling forward* into column from line, the pivot flank is the wheeling one, and the contrary if backward.

If a column breaks to the right, the left flank man fronts when the divisions begin to wheel up, and the *point d'appui* being on the right, the dressing must be from thence, and the soldiers look to the right. When it breaks to the left, the contrary is done. The officers commanding divisions must shift from right to left.

All

All wheelings by companies or smaller divisions from battalion when halted in line, into open column, are best done *backward*, if the division does not exceed 16 or 18 files; should it be stronger, or in very uneven ground, it may be *faced about, halted and fronted*.

In *wheeling* from open column into line, it is always *forward*.

When the wheeling is by files no ground must be lost, but the pivot men of each successively turn short round, while the coverers in the rear ranks by taking large steps preserve a proper situation.

If a battalion is in column of march, and it is necessary to make a small wheel of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a circle, it is done by the words *right*, or *left shoulder forward*, which when given, each man brings forward the ordered shoulder, and the whole soon assumes the new direction, after which on the word *forward*, the column moves on.

The following rules for wheeling taken from the "Rules and Regulations," published by authority, are highly useful for ascertaining given distances. "As the circumference of the quarter circle, which a division describes on its wheel, is one half more (nearly) than its

flank. The files much just touch, and the hands of the men be turned towards the outward man, but on the word *halt*, they must be brought to their proper position.

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The following rules for wheeling taken from the "Rules and Regulations," published by authority, are highly useful for ascertaining given distances. "As the circumference of the quarter circle, which a division describes on its wheel, is one half more (nearly) than its

" front; it is necessary that in open column, it
 " should in the mean time that it takes to march
 " over a space equal to the extent of its front,
 " not only complete the whole of the quarter
 " circle, but be enabled to move on at its just
 " distance from its preceding division, and not
 " to stop that which succeeds it. The wheel
 " must be quickened, or the step lengthened,
 " (or a part of both applied) in proportion to
 " the general march.

Number of Files in a Division, each occu- pying 22 inches.	Front of Di- visions in ordinary Paces of 30 inches.
5	Pa. In. 3, 20
10	7, 10
12	8, 24
14	10, 8
15	11, 1
16	11, 22
18	13, 6
20	14, 20
30	22
40	29, 10
50	36, 20
100	70, 10

" A division consisting of 10 files and each
 " occupying 22 inches, takes seven paces 10
 " inches for its front. Now 75 steps in a
 " minute being the ordinary time, and 120 the
 " wheeling time, $75 : 120 :: 7\frac{1}{3} : 11\frac{1}{3}$ nearly
 " the number of wheeling paces of 30 inches
 " each, which the wheeling man can take while
 " the following division is making its $7\frac{1}{3}$ ordi-
 " nary paces in front, and 11 of which exactly
 " complete the quarter circle: but if each of
 " these 11 paces is lengthened with three inches;
 " then the wheel will be completed in 10 steps;
 " and a pause of one pace and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pace, or
 " $\frac{5}{6}$ of a second of time, will be reserved for
 " the *halt, dress, and march* of the division after
 " it has at 10 long paces of 30 inches, completed
 " the wheel.—This pause will increase or di-
 " minish according to the greater or lesser extent
 " of the wheeling-body, and in the above pro-
 " portions of time and step, it is $\frac{1}{7}$ of the time
 " employed by such body in wheeling the quar-
 " ter circle.—This allowance which is barely
 " sufficient in a division of 10 files, and which
 " cannot well be increased, either by length of
 " step, or quickness of time, shews how pointed
 " and quick the commands must be, nor to oc-
 " casion a loss of ground to each successive di-
 " vision at the points of wheeling.

" It appears that the front of any division or
 body,

"body, is in ordinary paces of 30 inches,
 "nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of files of which it is
 "composed—that the circumference of the
 "quarter circle which it describes is in wheeling
 "paces of 33 inches, the same as the number
 "of files being once ascertained in each division,
 "the officer commanding it, must on all occa-
 "sions recollect the number of paces that are
 "equal to his front; also the number of wheel-
 "ing paces which the flank man must take to
 "complete the quarter circle; also the spare
 "time which he has to regulate the *halt, march*
 "of his division after wheeling.

Wheel- ing pa- ces re- quired to de- scribe	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the 6th} \\ \text{8th} \\ \text{16th} \\ \text{32d} \end{array} \right\}$	of the cir- cle, or an angle of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60^{\circ} \text{ are } \frac{2}{3} \\ 45^{\circ} \text{ " } \frac{1}{2} \\ 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \text{ " } \frac{1}{4} \\ 11\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} \text{ " } \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right\}$	of the number of files of which the front consists
--	---	---------------------------------------	--	---

"The field officers and adjutant must always
 "recollect the number of paces the front of the
 "battalion and its division occupy, in order to
 "take up ground exactly in all formations (4)."

The men must be taught wheeling with and
 without arms, in a single rank from the *halt*,

(4) Rules and Regulations, &c. 4to. edition, Part
 III. Sect. 80, page 24, &c.

on the march, on a moveable pivot, and likewise in two or three ranks.

SECTION II.

Of the Manual and Platoon Exercises

AS soon as the recruit has been taught the facings, marchings and wheeling without arms, he must be instructed in the manual and platoon exercises.

Unless a reviewing general orders the manual and platoon exercises to be performed, they form no part of a review.

There have been several alterations in the exercise during the present reign, but none more judicious than that directed by his Majesty's Orders of April 20th, 1792, to be invariably practised in future.

The manual exercise formerly consisted of 35 words of command; and of 85 motions; it is now curtailed to seven words of command, and 14 motions.

The

The platoon exercise is nearly the same as the old, the mode excepted.

The time the manual and platoon exercises used to take up was $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, which was about 2 seconds between each motion. By the present regulations, three seconds are directed to be observed between every motion.

All signals by beat of drum are now abolished, the words of command are given by the exercising officer.

Of the Manual Exercise.

1. *Order arms.* 3 motions.
2. *Fix bayonets.* 1 motion.
3. *Shoulder arms.* 1 motion.
4. *Present arms.* 3 motions.
5. *Shoulder arms.* 2 motions.
6. *Charge bayonets.* 2 motions.
7. *Shoulder arms.* 2 motions.

The manner of performing these differs, in many respects, from the old manual (1); they are much easier learned by recruits, who should

(1) For the method of performing the new manual and platoon exercises, see his Majesty's Orders, dated April 20th, 1792.

likewise

likewise be taught to *support arms*, in 3 motions, to *carry arms*, which is exactly the same motions reversed; to *return bayonets*, which is done in the same manner as *fixing*; to *secure arms*, *advance arms*, *pile arms*, *ground arms*, &c. all which must be done in the easiest and most convenient manner.

Whenever a division is ordered to *halt* or *dress by the right*, arms must be carried.

Sentries are allowed to *support arms*, but never to slope them; on the approach of an officer, they must put themselves into a proper position, *carrying arms*, or *presenting arms*, if his rank entitles him to the latter compliment.

Corporals going with reliefs, detachments, or divisions, carry their arms advanced.

Non-commissioned officers and privates with arms, when they speak to an officer, are not to *recover* them as heretofore, but to *carry their arms*. If they are without arms, they must bring their right hands smartly up to their hats or caps, and never pull them off. In passing an officer in the street, they must halt about three or four yards from him, and front, on his passing they must bring their right hands up to the hat or cap as above-mentioned, remaining in that position till he has passed.

Of

Of the Platoon Exercise.

The platoon exercise is always done with closed ranks, except at the drill.

The words of command as given by the drill serjeant, are as follow:

1. *Make ready.* 1 motion.
2. *Present.* 1 motion.
3. *Five.* 1 motion.
4. *Handle cartridge.* 2 motions.
5. *Prime.* 3 motions.
6. *Load.* 3 motions.
7. *Draw ramrods.* 2 motions.
8. *Ram down cartridge.* 4 motions.
9. *Return ramrods.* 2 motions.
10. *Shoulder arms.* 1 motion.

The recruits must be taught to prime and load quick, to fire as front rank kneeling, as front rank standing, and as center and rear ranks (2).

(2) The particular words of command for the manual and platoon exercises, which are given by the exercising officer of a regiment, are given in Chapter V. of this Part. The method of performing them may be seen in his Majesty's Orders of April, 1792.

The

The fugal man of a battalion takes post in front of the center, to give the time of exercise.

SECTION III.

Of Field Exercise.

FIELD exercise comprehends all the manœuvres a battalion can perform, and is under the immediate inspection of the major and adjutant, assisted by the serjeant-major and drill serjeant.

The battalion is very often ordered out for exercise without the commissioned officers, and put through such manœuvres by the adjutant as the commanding officer may direct. All the young officers ought to attend, and observe the method of performing them; and it would not be amiss, if they felt in, and whenever the battalion takes up a new position by echelon, or in forming columns, to mark the ground the former is to wheel to, and the pivot flanks of divisions in the latter, as the serjeants do. This will accustom them to judge of distances, a very necessary thing in performing all manœuvres. Young officers never can be employed too much.

The following observations on the different forms

forms a battalion may be thrown into, and on which the review manœuvres are founded, will give the reader an idea of the present system of discipline.

Of the Line.

On a just and quick formation into line almost every movement depends. It is impossible to advance with firmness and order, without its being perfectly straight and marching correctly. By these means a battalion is halted and moved instantaneously, at the same time preserving a good line and step.

Several useful manœuvres take place from line, among which are the following.

Passage of Lines.

Should a line be obliged to retire, and make place for a second, it is done by the passage of lines through each other, the divisions of the first retiring by files, and forming in the rear of the second.

Retreat in Line.

The retreat in line is either done by alternate wings

wings or divisions going to the rear, while the others remain halted to cover them (1).

Changing of Front.

It is sometimes necessary to change the front of a battalion either by facing to the right about, or by countermarch of wings or divisions. In practising this manœuvre, great care must be taken to avoid confusion, as in actual service fatal consequences must unavoidably ensue.

Of the Square or Oblong.

When infantry is obliged to move in the face of cavalry on open ground, the square or oblong is a very useful position.

Of the Echelon Movement.

When it is necessary to take up a new line, it may be done by throwing the divisions in echelon, which is an advantageous manœuvre at all times, and useful to disconcert an enemy.

(1) General Saldern terms this mode of retreating *en echiquier*. From his Elements we adopted it. See Part III. page 292, &c.

It may be performed from a parallel or oblique position, or from column.

The divisions are at equal distances in the rear of each other, out-flanking one another, and easily moved into a parallel or oblique line, to file into column, to retreat on the rear, or on any particular division.

The distances the divisions are to take, must be specified in the caution given for the battalion to be thrown into echelon, so that the flank files will line in a diagonal direction.

If it is intended to form to the front in a parallel line, the flank of the rear divisions must cover that of the preceding one.

When the battalion is to change its position by the echelon movement, a particular division is named which is to wheel a certain number of paces, and every other division half that number.

Officers must always remember to halt their companies when forming line from an echelon march, at least two paces from the new alignment, as it is much easier to dress them forward, than if marched up, and when halted obliged to shuffle backward for some time. Besides it prevents the next division halting till the first is dressed.

The wheel of divisions in echelon seldom exceeds the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a circle; if it amounted to a quarter, the battalion would stand in open column.

In the Rules and Regulations for the formations, exercise and movements of the British army, the following practical rule is given, "on all occasions of wheeling by companies into echelon, in order to change position, and of whatever strength the companies may be, viz. *That each covering sergeant at the ease requires, having previously placed himself, before or behind a given file (the 8th) from the standing flank, shall take the named number of wheeling paces, and thereby become a direction for the company to wheel up to, and halt.* As eight paces of the eighth file complete the quarter circle or *wheel*, so four paces give the *half wheel*, and two paces the *quarter wheel*, all which are wheels often made from open column, or from line, to change to a position perpendicular, or more or less oblique to the one quitted; and these degrees, with the helps given by advancing or keeping back a shoulder as is necessary, during a movement, will perhaps suffice to arrive and form in any new direction with precision (2).

(2) See Rules and Regulations, &c. Part III. pages 144, 145.

Of the Column.

A column is either formed in open or close order from the line. It is a very useful manœuvre; for if an enemy has already formed in line and order of battle, and it is necessary to extend in the same direction to either flank to out-flank him, it must be done by forming column and afterwards deploying to the flank required. It is likewise the form that a battalion is thrown into in following an enemy, or in order of march.

Close column may be formed on the rear of any named division, and afterwards open out on the march.

Before a column deploys, it should be always well closed up.

If the column is in motion, whatever division is to be formed upon, it is ordered to *halt* and *front*, the other divisions proceed and deploy upon it. When on a front one, it is already in line, and if on the rear, the point of formation must be marked for it. If ordered on a central division, it must begin from the halt of column.

Open column is done either by divisions wheeling

wheeling forward or backward, the right or left in front.

A column, whether of divisions, subdivisions, or sections, must not occupy more ground either when halted or marching, than the battalion did when formed in line.

Forming line from close column, must be done before an enemy in an expeditious manner, always endeavouring to conceal the numbers. Any considerable movement in front cannot be required from it, unless the divisions are loosened.

Of Counter-marching.

The counter-march of battalion is used for changing its front, and may be done from both flanks on its center by files, and from its center on its center by files. Likewise on its center by divisions or subdivisions.

Counter-marching by files is done either from the halt, or on the march. In the former each file wheels successively on its own ground, and by the latter, each file wheels when it comes up to the wheeling point.

File counter-marching may be either done before or behind the battalion or a division. When made before it, the front rank men are the pivots, on which each file wheels. If made behind, the rear rank men are the pivots to wheel on.

In counter-marching great care must be taken to keep the files well closed up, and the length of step either in ordinary or quick time.

When counter-marching from both flanks, no part of the battalion is fronted till the whole is on its new ground, but in that from the center, each division fronts successively as it arrives on its ground.

The counter-march by divisions or subdivisions, is more calculated for the line than a single battalion.

The counter-march of a column is a very useful manoeuvre, particularly when it is necessary to take a new position, without inverting or altering the proper front of the battalion. A column which has its right in front will, by the counter-marching of divisions, have its left in front, ready to act as occasion may require.

Of the Firings.

No part of field exercise is of more consequence than the just and true firing of a battalion, either by wings, grand divisions, divisions, subdivisions, or by files.

In firing by wings, one wing will make ready the instant the other shoulders. If the wings are advancing, the *make ready*, *present*, *fire*, of the first wing, must instantly follow the *march* of the other, and in retreating, the *halt* of the retiring wing. If the battalion is formed two deep, both ranks will fire; but if it is in three ranks, the front and center fire standing, and the rear rank remains shouldered as a reserve.

Three pauses must be made betwixt the *fire* of each grand division, and the *make ready* of the succeeding one.

When the battalion is ordered to fire by companies in wings, the wings carry on their firings independent of each other. If there are four companies in a wing, three pauses must intervene between the *fire* of each and the *make ready* of the succeeding one, and when there are five companies, two pauses only. This allows sufficient time for the first company to load, shoulder,

der, and be ready as soon as the last company has fired.

File firing, whether by companies or by battalion, is done from the right, each file presenting and firing in rotation, the rear ranks taking the time from those in front. This mode of firing is very galling if well kept up. It is sometimes used on rejoicing days, when it gets the name of a *feu de joye*.

When the battalion is marching in line, all firing must begin from the center, but when it forms line on a flank division, each fires as it arrives on its own ground.

If a battalion is firing and retiring in line, it *halts* and *fronts*, by one word of command, and instantly begins firing, having been cautioned on the march, whether the firing is to be by grand divisions or otherwise.

In all firings the officer must pay great attention to the pauses between each, which chiefly rest between the first and second officers, the others can hardly fail ascertaining the time (4).

(4) There are some excellent instructions on this subject in General Saldern's *Elements of Tactics*, see Part I. pages 18, &c.

Officers

Officers commanding divisions, on the close of the *preparative*, step out one pace in front facing to the left, and remain there till it is their turn to fire. On the finishing of the *general*, they step back into their former places.

The words of command are now shortened in the pronunciation, as for instance, *'toon, ready, 'psent, fire*, instead of *platoon, make ready, present, fire*; this is certainly an improvement, which we have derived from the Prussians (5).

(5) See General Saldern's Elements, Part I. page 18.

CHAPTER III.

FORM OF A REVIEW OF A BATTALION OF
INFANTRY.

THE battalion is drawn up in open order, and the officers posted in their proper places. As soon as the reviewing general is about 50 or 60 paces in front of the center, the commanding officer gives the word of command, *present arms*; the officers salute, music plays *God save the King*, and drummers beat a march. The colours are never dropped, but to those whose rank entitles them to that distinction. The battalion is then ordered to *shoulder arms*.

The general then moves to the right, and passes in front of the regiment, the men remaining perfectly steady with carried arms, the music playing, and drums beating; but no compliment from the officers. Should he pass along the rear, the battalion does not face about.

After inspecting the battalion, the general returns to the front to see it march past. The commanding officer gives these words of command, *rear ranks take close order, march. Companies,*

panies, on the left backward wheel, march. The companies on finishing the wheel, are *halted* and *dressed* by their own officers. The battalion standing in open column, the right in front, the music and pioneers at the head of it; on the word *march*, the whole move on in ordinary time, without music playing or drums beating.

At the different angles where the wheelings are to take place, camp colours are posted to facilitate them.

The several divisions wheel successively, the officers commanding them giving the words *halt, left wheel, halt, dress, march.* The second wheel brings them to the line, on which they pass the general. The officers now shift to the right flank of their divisions, and order *eyes to the right.*

Within 50 paces of the general, the rear ranks are opened of each division successively. All the officers, whether supernumerary or otherwise, move three paces in front of their divisions, the captain on the right, the lieutenant on the left, and the ensign in the center. The covering serjeants move into the place quitted by the captains. The supernumerary serjeants remain three paces in the rear of their companies.

The

The music begins playing as soon as the leading division has completed the second wheel. The officers, when within six paces of the general, salute, and recover their swords when 10 paces past him. The drummers roll while their officers salute. The rear ranks are closed when each division is 30 paces past the general, and the officer moves to the left flank, as do the supernumerary officers into the fourth rank.

The commanding officer, after having saluted at the head of the regiment, places himself near the general, where he remains till the last division has passed.

When the leading division is near to where the left of the battalion originally stood, the commanding officer orders the regiment to *halt*, the music ceases playing, and he gives the words of command, *support arms, quick march*.

The whole move on without music playing, and after having completed the third wheel from the place where the battalion was halted, *arms* are ordered to be *carried*. The music plays and officers commanding divisions shift to the right flank. *Eyes* are turned to the right. The ranks remain well closed up, and supernumeraries one pace in the rear of their divisions.

The battalion by wheeling twice after passing the general, is brought on the ground it originally stood in open column on; the word *halt* is given by the commanding officer, the pivots are corrected if necessary, and it is *wheeled to the left into line*. The divisions are *halted and dressed* by their officers.

The music, drummers, and pioneers take post in the rear.

The battalion is ordered to *prime and load, with cartridge*. They then proceed with the different manœuvres.

Should the reviewing general wish to see the men go through the manual and platoon exercise, preparatory to the manœuvres, the commanding officer gives a caution that the former are to be performed: he then goes to the rear of the battalion, and the major comes in front.

The major gives the following words of command, *rear ranks take open order, march*. *Officers take post in the rear, march, front, unfix bayonets, shoulder arms*. He then puts the battalion through the manual, and when he comes to *charge bayonets*, he gives a caution that the rear ranks are to *port arms* only, while the front rank *charge*. The covering serjeants who pre-
serve

serve the intervals, on the right of divisions, remain perfectly steady, and at charging bayonets, they bring their pikes to the charge.

On the major ordering the *rear ranks to take close order, march*, the officers, colours, and sergeants take post as before the manual exercise. He then puts the battalion through the platoon exercise; as soon as it is finished, he returns to his post in the rear, and the commanding officer comes in front, and after making the battalion *prime and load*, he goes on with the ordered *manœuvres*.

As soon as the whole is finished, the ranks are opened, the line advances to within 50 paces of the general, the music playing a march, it halts, the general salute is given, by the men *presenting arms*, officers saluting, music playing *God save the King*, and drums beating. *Arms* are afterwards *shouldered*, rear ranks closed, and the regiment marched back to quarters.

The music is never suffered to play during the performance of the *manœuvres*.

CHAPTER IV.

METHOD OF PERFORMING THE EIGHTEEN
MANŒUVRES ORDERED FOR A REVIEW.*1. Close Column in the Rear of the Right Company.*

THE commanding officer gives the caution that the battalion will form close column in rear of the right company; that company stands fast, remaining companies to the right face, on which the heads of companies disengage themselves by moving a few steps to the right, when they face. The officers commanding companies with their covering serjeants, post themselves at the head of files, and on the word *quick march*, they lead till they come near the company to be formed on, when the serjeants move forward to mark the situation of their companies in the perpendicular of the front of the column. The officers fall out, and allow the companies to pass the serjeant, and as soon as the left hand files are in with the serjeants, each officer *halts, fronts,* and

and *dresses* his company (1). Care must be taken to preserve one pace between the rear rank of the preceding company and the front of the succeeding one. The left being the pivot flank of companies, the officers post themselves on it, covering exactly those in front.

The column is then ordered to *form column of grand divisions; left companies left face, quick march*. The officers commanding these companies step aside to observe when the rear files are clear of the standing companies, and when they are, they *halt, front*, and *dress* their own, after which they order them to *march, halt*, and *dress* with those on their right. The officers commanding the right companies are on the right; and those of the left companies on the left of grand divisions.

The commanding officer cautions the column that it is to *take close order*, and on the word *march*, each grand division is halted and dressed when within one pace of the preceding one, by the officer on the right.

The column is then ordered to *take ground to the right, and on the march deploy on the rear*

(1) In some regiments the serjeants do not move out to mark the ground, but the officers halt their companies when they arrive on it.

grand

grand division. Column right face, quick march. It marches 20 or 30 paces. *Rear grand division, halt, front.* A serjeant of this division steps out to the left flank of the front division, where he remains to mark the situation where the rear grand division is to be marched up to. The commanding officer halts and fronts all grand divisions when clear of each other, taking care that no interval is between them. The officers on the right of grand divisions give the word of command for each to march, and those on the left halt and dress them by the camp colours on the right flank. The former assist in the dressing, and when finished, the latter shift to the right of their respective companies. The rear grand division being the standing one, the others are marched up and dressed by it.

II. *Close Column in Front of the Left Company.*

This is done in a similar manner with the preceding. The companies are faced to the left, and formed into column, afterward close column of grand divisions; and then ordered to take ground to the left, and on the march deploy on the front grand division, which the commanding officer halts and fronts. The rear ones, when disengaged from those in their front, are halted and fronted by him, and marched into line by

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the officers on the left flank, but *halted* and *dressed* by those on the right. The former then shift to the right of their companies.

III. *Close Column on a Central Company facing to the Rear.*

A caution being given that the *battalion* is to form column on the right center company facing to the rear, that company is ordered to face to the right and counter-march to the right in quick time, it is halted and fronted by its own officer. The remaining companies are then faced outwards and counter-marched to the left, so as to form close column, each being *halted* and *fronted* by its respective officer, who then moves to the right flank which becomes the pivot.

The column is then faced to the left, and the left companies ordered to lead out in quick time, the whole is then counter-marched to the left, and *halted*, *fronted* and *dressed*, by an officer of each division.

The column is then ordered to deploy on the right center company, which stands fast, the others receive the words of command *outward face*, *quick march*, and as soon as those in the front and rear of it are clear, the officer commanding that

that company gives the word *march*, and halts and dresses it on his covering serjeant, who had previously stepped out in front of the column to mark the new point of formation for the line, he then shifts to the right of his company. The other companies are *halted* and *fronted* when clear of each other, and *marched*, *halted*, and *dressed* in line by their own officers, who move to the right flank of each.

IV. *Change of Position in open Column.*

The words of command, *companies on your left backward wheel*, being given by the commanding officer, the officers of companies step out in the front of the center of each, and the left hand men face to the right, as they are the pivots on which the wheels are made; as soon as *quick march* is given, the companies step back, and are *halted*, and *dressed* in open column, by their officers, who moved for that purpose to the left or pivot flank.

The *column* is ordered to *move forward* and *on the march take a new alignment*. The adjutant places two camp colours in an oblique direction to the left, the nearest is the one where the leading company takes the new direction, the officer of which and the succeeding ones

give the word *right shoulders forward*, which brings them into the new alignment by an half wheel. On three or four companies having wheeled into it, the column is *halted*, and the remaining companies ordered to *face to the right* and *march* till the left hand files of each are in a line with those of the leading companies; they are then *halted* and *fronted* by the commanding officer, the officers of each taking care that the pivots cover and the ranks dress. A serjeant from every rear company sometimes steps out to mark the new alignment, but it is better done without them.

The column is then ordered *to the left wheel and form line*. Each company is halted and dressed by its own officer, by the camp colours on the left of the battalion.

V. *Wings thrown back.*

In order to throw the wings back, the commanding officer gives the following cautions and words of command, *the left company will on its left backward wheel four paces, and the remaining companies go to the right about, and wheel two paces to the right*. The covering serjeant of the left company falls out and measures the given number of paces. *Left company*
four

four paces on the left backward wheel, quick march. As soon as the company reaches the serjeant, he *halts* it, and the officer *dresses* it. *Remaining companies right about face.* By companies *two paces to the right wheel*; the covering serjeants mark the distance, and on *quick march*, the companies *wheel*, and are *halted* and *dressed* by their officers.

The remaining companies are then *marched* in echelon with their rear ranks in front. On the second company reaching the standing one, it is *halted* and *fronted*, the officer having previously stepped forward three files within the latter, and *dressing* back his own by the camp colours on the right flank of the new line, after which he moves to the right. While *dressing*, the men turn their eyes to the officer on the left. The officers of the other companies form theirs in the same manner.

VI. *Counter-March and Change of Position.*

The *battalion* being ordered to *wheel back* into open column, the *right* in front, the companies receive the caution to *counter-march* by files. *Right face* is then given, on which the officers commanding companies quit the pivot flank and place themselves on the right of each.

The covering serjeants take the places quitted by the officers. At the word *march*, the officers wheel short round to the right, and are followed by the men, till the pivot front rank men are close to the covering serjeants who had remained to mark the situation of each company. The officers *halt*, *front* and *dress* their companies, and then take post on the right flank which is the pivot. The column now stands facing to its former rear, with the left in front.

The column is marched forward 30 or 40 paces and closed up on the head division, in order to form the solid square. On being *halted*, the commanding officer gives the caution, *form the square*, on which the companies in the front half of the column take one pace forward, the front company afterwards fall back one pace to the next company, and the two rear companies close up one and two paces to the company in front of them. An interval of two paces is likewise taken in the center of each company by the subdivisions moving to their right and left flanks. Two officers with their covering serjeants place themselves in the front and rear intervals, and the same number in each of the flank intervals. A serjeant is placed at each angle of the front and rear divisions. The remaining officers, serjeants, music, pioneers, &c. assemble behind the companies which are to form the flank face.

At

At the word of command, *outward face*, the two rear companies come to the right about, and four files on the flanks of all the center companies (if of 12 files each) face outward, dressing with each rank of the front and rear faces. The fifth file with the front rank man of the sixth file of all the center companies, on the words *quick march*, move up to the right and left to fill the flanks of the intervals of their own and the division before them. The remaining men are formed in the rear of their respective companies, so that the square is at least four deep in all its faces. The officers posted in the intervals command the four faces. The field officers and adjutants pass by the rear face into the center of the square, where the colours, supernumerary officers, music, &c. are assembled.

On the square being ordered to *prepare for firing*, the front rank all round kneels, with arms sloping outwards. The officers in each face step back to the third rank, to allow their covering serjeants to kneel and slope their pikes in front. The commanding officer then gives the words of command, *commence independent firing*, on which the second and third ranks fire by files from the right of each face, as quick as they can, the remaining rear ranks form a reserve. The kneeling rank is ordered to fire

and immediately rise with recovered arms, and *prime and load* standing. The serjeants fall back behind the officers who come to the front.

When the *square* is ordered to be *reduced*, the files that faced outward come to their proper front, those in the interval face about, and the men in the rear of their respective companies move into their original places.

At the words *quick march*, the front company takes one pace forward, and the two rear companies one and two paces forward, and then face about, the intervals in the center are closed up, and the officers, colours, serjeants, music, &c. move to their proper places.

The column in close order is then *marched* forward and ordered to open from the rear. The rear company is *halted*, and as soon as the one before it has reached the proper wheeling distance, it is halted by the officer of the first or standing company, the third company by the second officer, and so on in succession till the column is opened out.

The commanding officer *halts* the column, and orders it to *change its front by the counter-march of companies from the rear to the front in ordinary time*. The divisions are successively
faced

faced to the right and marched in quick time, and when clear of each other, the officers commanding halt, front, and march them in ordinary time, till the column is entirely counter-marched.

The column moves on, and after being halted, it is ordered to *wheel to the right and form line.*

VII. *Counter-March by Files on the Centre of the Battalion.*

The intention of this manœuvre is to bring the battalion back to its original position.

The commanding officer gives the caution that *the battalion will counter-march from and on its center by files.* The wings are then *faced inwards*, and a serjeant of each remains fronted to mark the flanks. Previous to the word *march*, the front files take three steps to the right, that the wings may be disengaged from each other, after which its whole on each file wheel up into the center successively. As each company has completed the counter-march, it is fronted and dressed by its officer.

VIII. *March in Open Column.*

The battalion is cautioned to *form open column* in rear of the left company, which stands fast, the remaining companies are *wheeled on their right backward*, and afterwards *faced to the left*; when ordered to march in *quick time*, they are led by their officers, who halt and front them, when in a perpendicular line (which the covering serjeants had marked) with the standing company. As soon as the third company has taken its place in the column, the head of it moves on in *ordinary time*, and the remaining companies follow, preserving the proper wheeling distance between each.

The column is ordered to *form subdivisions*, which is done by the rear ones obliquing to the right, the officer commanding each company leads the first subdivision and the covering serjeant the second. On the commanding officer giving the words of command, *form divisions*, the front subdivisions oblique to the right and gain but little ground, till the left after clearing the left flank of the right move up and dress with, or by them. The officers return to the right flank which is the pivot.

The column is *halted*, pivots corrected, and ordered to *wheel to the right and form line*.

IX. *Echellon Change of Position.*

The battalion is ordered to *wheel on the right backward into column, the left in front.*

As an oblique alignment is wanted, the right center company is *wheeled backward four paces, and the remaining companies six paces, which throws the whole in echellon.* The leading or left companies are *faced to the right about, and marched in echellon to form line on the right center company, which remains halted for that purpose.* The leading companies only are *fronted, the right wing is already in its proper front.*

In marching in echellon the officers are on the inward flanks of their companies, but shift to the right as soon as they have *halted and dressed* them.

X. *A New Line taken up by the Echellon Movement.*

This brings the battalion again to its proper front, and is done by the left companies *wheeling to the left four paces, and the remaining companies two paces, after which the line is formed by the echellon march on the left company.*

XI.

XI. *Change of Position.*

The battalion is ordered to *face to the right* and *marched* in file 50 or 60 paces in *ordinary time*. On the words of command *form open column of companies* on the march, the files making an half face, march up quickly to the left of their leading men, who still preserve the same step as before. On the column being formed, the officers move to the left flank which is the pivot. The whole is then *halted*, pivots corrected, and *wheeled to the left into line*, except the light company which faces to the right, moves in file, and forms in the rear of the colours.

XII. *Retreat in Line.*

The battalion is cautioned to retire, the commanding officer orders it *to the right about*, *marches* it in *ordinary time* 50 or 60 paces, then *halts* and *fronts* it. He then gives the caution *to fire twice by companies from center to flanks*. On the *preparative*, the officers step out two paces in front of the right of companies, and on the drum finishing, the firing commences; when the *general* is beat, they fall back into the front rank.

The battalion is then cautioned to *retire by alternate companies*. The *right companies* are ordered to *the right about*, and *marched in ordinary time* about 50 paces, when they are *halted* and *fronted* by him. In marching these companies dress by the king's colour, which marches with them. A serjeant is advanced six paces in front to lead the march. The *left companies* are then *faced about*, *marched* 50 paces, *halted*, and *fronted* in the same manner. The *left companies* dress by the regimental colour, and a serjeant advanced in front leads them.

The companies may fire previous to their retreating. If drawn up in three ranks, the two front ranks fire standing, and the rear remains shouldered as a reserve. After firing they *shoulder arms*, and *prime and load* after they retire.

On having fired and retreated 250 paces, or to such a distance as may be thought necessary, the *left companies* are ordered to *dress* by the others, and *form line on the right companies*.

The light company is divided into four sections, taking post in the intervals of the first line, fire by files while the companies retreat, and then take post with the second line in the same manner.

When

When the line is formed of the whole, the light company resumes its post on the left.

The battalion is cautioned to retire in line, it is faced to the right about, marched 50 paces, halted and fronted.

XIII. *March to a Flank in Echelon.*

The battalion is ordered to wheel by companies four paces to the right, and advance in ordinary time in echelon. The whole moves on 250 paces, and is then ordered to wheel back into line. It then marches forward 80 or 100 paces, halts and fires thrice by companies from flanks to center.

XIV. *Hollow Square and its Movements.*

The square is formed from the companies being thrown into echelon.

The commanding officer gives the caution, that the battalion will form hollow square on the two center companies, and the remaining ones will wheel four paces backward on the right and left. They are then faced to the right about and marched in echelon to form the square, the officers halt, front, and dress their companies in the four paces.

If

If the square is composed of the eight battalion companies, the grenadier and light companies are a reserve in the rear, ready to act as occasion may require.

But should ten companies be employed, *the 4th, 5th, and 6th companies* are ordered to *stand fast*, and the *remaining companies* face inwards, disengaging their heads to the rear. The colours and their covering serjeants fall back, while the 4th company closes to the left to fill up the vacancy. On the words *quick march*, the 7th, 8th and light companies move to the rear of the 6th company where they remain in open column, as do the 3d, 2d, and 1st behind the 4th company, and the grenadiers place themselves between the light infantry and the 1st company. As soon as the three last mentioned companies close up to the 8th and 2d companies, and the 7th, 8th, 3d, and 2d wheel outwards, the square or oblong is complete. Should it be necessary to have the front rank of the grenadier, light infantry, and 1st companies faced outwards, it is done by counter-marching, otherwise the rear rank is in the front.

The field officer, adjutant, supernumerary officers, music, drummers, &c. are within the square.

The

The square may be marched either by the angles of the front face, the right or left faces, or the rear face.

If by the left angle of the front face, the two sides that compose that angle, stand fast, the other two face about, the commanding officer then orders the whole by *subdivisions to the right and left, half wheel, quick march*, so that they stand in echelon and parallel to each other, on the sides, and perpendicular to the intended movement. The officers commanding companies are on the inward flank of each subdivision, the colours behind the leading angle. The following words of command are then given, *by left angle of front face, march*. During the march, the officers must take great care to preserve the distances, for if not, when the square is ordered to be re-formed, crowding or a break will be the consequence. On the words, *halt, form square*, the subdivisions wheel back as they originally were, and the sides that faced inward, face outward.

When the square is *marched by the right face*, the colours move behind that face. The left comes to the right about, and the front and rear faces wheel up in subdivisions in open column. When marching, the subdivisions must preserve the proper distances, dressing by each other on the

the right and left. When *halted* and ordered to *form square*, the subdivisions wheel up, and the face which came to the right about resumes its proper front.

The square when *marched by the rear face* is done in a similar manner to the last.

When the square is ordered to *prepare for firing*, the front rank all round kneels with the arms sloping outwards. The center and rear ranks fire either by files or companies, beginning on the right. When the front rank fires, the men recover arms, rise up, and prime and load.

The *line* is then ordered to be *formed on the front face or center companies*. The commanding officer gives the words of command, *side and rear faces by companies, six paces to the right and left wheel, quick march*. The officers *halt* their company. *Form line on the center companies, march*. The companies are *halted and dressed* as usual by their officers when in line.

When the line is ordered to form, the light company marches quickly, and forms in subdivisions, two deep, 10 or 15 paces in rear of the center companies.

XV. Retiring in Line and Filing to the Rear.

The battalion receives the caution that it will retire, on which the directing serjeants face about and move six paces beyond the rear rank and halt. The battalion is then ordered to the right about face, and afterwards march. The light company moves quickly round by the flanks, and forms in the rear of the center, extending so as to cover it during the retreat, and following at the distance of fifty or sixty paces. After the battalion has marched 100 paces, it receives the caution to retire by files from the proper right of companies. At the words of command, *pass companies by files*, the officers commanding them turn quickly to the left with their leading file, the rest following in succession. The heads of companies must observe the proper distance from each, and dress, so that the line may not be broken or uneven, when ordered to form. The commanding officer orders the whole to *halt and front*. The battalion now stands in open column, the right in front. The companies are then wheeled to the left up into line.

When the column is ordered to *halt*, the light company passes quickly through it, and takes post 30 paces in the rear of the intended line.

XVI. Advancing in Line, Filing and Charging to the Front.

On the caution being given, that *the battalion* is to *advance*, the light company forms by extended files 30 paces before the center companies, and during the march, it preserves the same distance. After the line has marched 50 paces, it is *halted*.

The commanding officer gives a caution to *file from the right of companies*, and afterwards the words of command, *pass to the front*, the officers face to the right and pass to the front, the commanding officer then *halts* and *fronts* them. The companies stand in open column, the left in front; after dressing the pivots, they are *wheeled to the right up into line*.

On the column halting, the light company passes through, and forms subdivisions, in the rear of each flank.

The line is cautioned to *advance*, which it does 50 paces. The *left wing* of the battalion is ordered to *halt*. The right moves on 15 paces, is then *halted* and ordered to *make ready, present, fire, and prime and load*. The *left wing* is ordered to *march*, and fire in the same manner,

manner, each wing advancing and firing twice. The two front ranks fire standing, and the rear rank remains shouldered as a reserve. But if the battalion is formed two deep, both ranks fire standing.

The subdivisions of the light company move forward with their respective wings.

The commanding officer generally fires one wing, and another field officer the other.

The *left wing* is ordered to *form on the right*. The line is then cautioned to *advance*, it is *halted* after marching 50 paces, and fires a volley, the front rank kneeling. It advances 20 paces, fires another volley, ports arms, moves forward 50 paces, and at the word *halt*, the front rank charges bayonets. The battalion is then ordered to *shoulder arms*, and *prime and load*, during which the light company moves behind the flanks, skirmish in the front, assemble, and fall in on the left of the whole.

XVII. *Retreat in Line.*

The *battalion* is *faced to the right about* and retires about 100 paces, when the commanding officer *halts* and *fronts* it.

The

The battalion retires by alternate wings, which is done in a similar manner to advancing by wings, with this difference, that the right wing is halted, and the left fires first.

Both wings fire twice in retreating.

The line is formed on the right wing, the battalion faces to the right about, retires 100 paces, halts and fronts.

The colours are divided when either advancing or retreating by wings. The king's on the inward flank of the right wing, and the regimental on that of the left wing. A directing serjeant advances before each.

XVIII. *Advancing in Line.*

The *battalion* receives the caution, to *advance in line*, after marching in ordinary time, 100 paces, it is *halted*, and cautioned to *fire a volley obliquely to the right*, and afterwards another *obliquely to the left*, the front rank kneeling.

The battalion advances the same distance, halts, and fires two volleys to the front, after the last, the men *port arms, half cock, shut pans, and shoulder arms.*

The *rear ranks* receive the words of command to *take open order, quick march*, the officers come into the front. The *battalion* is cautioned to *advance*, the music plays on the word *march*. After marching 50 paces, the line is *halted, arms presented*, officers salute, music plays *God save the King*, and drummers beat a march. The commanding officer then orders, *shoulder arms, rear ranks take close order, and march*, which finishes the review.

CHAPTER V.

WORDS OF COMMAND FOR A REVIEW, INCLUDING THE MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES, AND THE EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES.

THE ranks being in open order, and the reviewing general having taken post in the front, the following words of command are given.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	Present arms.	Halt, dress.
	Shoulder arms.	
	Rear ranks take close order.	
	March.	
	Companies on the left backward wheel.	
	March.	Halt, left wheel.
		Halt, dress, march.
		Halt, left wheel.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		<i>Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.</i>	
<i>Caution.</i>	<i>Words of Command.</i>		
		Halt, dress, march. Eyes right. Rear ranks take open order. Rear ranks take close order. Halt, left wheel. Halt, dress, march. (1)	
	Halt, Support arms. Quick march.		Halt left wheel, Halt, dress, quick march. Halt, left wheel, Halt, dress, quick march.
	Carry arms.		
	Halt. March.		Halt, left wheel, Halt, dress.

(1) Each officer commanding a company gives all these words of command: To wheel to the left is repeated at every angle.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.	
Caution.	Words of Command.*		
The battalion will go through the manual and platoon exercises (3).	Halt, Left wheel into line, March.		March.
	With cartridges prime and load (2).		Halt, dress.
	Rear ranks take open order, march. Order arms, Unfix bayonets, Shoulder arms.		
The officers will take post in the rear.			

- (2) If the battalion is to go through the manual and platoon exercises, this is omitted till afterwards.
 (3) The major is now in front of the regiment, and gives the word of command.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The front rank only charges bayonets, the rear ranks port arms.	March, Front, Order arms, Fix bayonets, Shoulder arms. Present arms, Shoulder arms.	
	Charge bayonets, Shoulder arms. Rear ranks take close order. March. Make ready, Present, Fire,	
As front rank (4)		

(4.) The front rank in this case fires standing; if it was ordered to fire kneeling, it must be done with open ranks.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		
Caution.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
As center rank	Make ready, Present, Fire.	
As rear rank	Make ready, With cartridges prime and load (5).	

(5) This is given by the commanding officer, who comes in front, the major passes to the rear.

THE EIGHTEEN MANŒUVRES.

I. *Close Column in Rear of the Right Company.*

COMMANDING OFFICER.		<i>Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.</i>
<i>Caution.</i>	<i>Words of Command.</i>	
The battalion will form close column of companies in rear of the right company.	Remaining companies, right face, Quick march.	Halt, front, dress.
Form column of grand divisions.	Left companies, left face, Quick march.	Halt, front, dress. March, Halt, dress.
Column will close to the front.	March.	Halt.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.	
Caution.	Words of Command.		
Column will take ground to the right, and on the march deploy on the rear grand division.	Column, right face, Quick march.		
	Rear grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, dress.	
	Second grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, dress.	
	Third grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, dress.	
	Fourth grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, dress.	
	Fifth grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, dress.	

II. Close Column in front of the Left Company.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The battalion will form close column of companies in front of the left company.	Remaining companies, left face, Quick march.	Halt, front, dress.
Form column of grand divisions.	Left companies, left face, Quick march.	Halt, front, dress.
Column will close to the front	March.	Halt.
Column will take ground to the left, and on the march deploy on the front grand division.		

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	Column, left face, Quick march. Front grand division, halt front.	Drefs.
	Second grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, drefs.
	Third grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, drefs.
	Fourth grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, drefs.
	Fifth grand division, halt, front.	March, halt, drefs.

III. Close Column on a Central Company facing to the Rear.

COMMANDING OFFICER.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>		
The battalion will form close column on the right center company, facing to the rear.	Right center company, right face.	Halt, front, dress.
	By the right counter-march, Quick march.	
	Remaining companies, outward face, To the left counter-march, Quick march.	
	Column, left face.	
The left companies will lead out.	Left companies, quick march, Halt,	Halt, front, dress.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

The whole will counter-march to the left.

Column will deploy on the right center company.

Quick march.

Remaining companies, outwards face,
Quick march.

Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Halt, front, dress.

Halt, front, dress.
March, halt, dress.

IV. *Change of Position in open Column.*

COMMANDING OFFICER.	<i>Words of Command.</i>	<i>Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.</i>
<i>Caution.</i>		
Companies on the left backward wheel.		
The column will change its direction to the right.	Quick march.	Halt, drefs.
Rear companies will file into the new alignment.	Halt.	Right shoulders forward.
Rear companies right face.	Quick march.	
Halt, front.	Left wheel into line.	
Quick march.		Halt, drefs.

V. Wings thrown back.

COMMANDING OFFICER.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>		
The left company will wheel backward four paces on the left, and the remaining companies go to the right about, and wheel two paces to the right.	Left company, four paces on the left backward wheel, Quick march.	Halt, dress.
Remaining companies, right about face, Companies two paces to the right wheel. Quick march.	March.	Halt, front, dress.
Companies will march in echelon to form line on the left company.		

VI. Counter-march and Change of Position.

Caution.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Column will counter-march to the right.	Companies on the left backward-wheel, Quick march.	Halt, dress.
Column will close to front.	Right face, backward march, Quick march.	Halt, front, dress.
Form the solid square.	March.	
Prepare for firing.	Quick march.	
	March.	
	Four files outward face.	

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
Kneeling rank,	Commence independent firing.	
	Present, Fire.	
Form close column.	Prime and load.	
Column will advance.	March.	
	March.	
	Column open from the rear.	
		Rear company, halt. Second company, halt. Third company, halt. Fourth company, halt. Fifth company, halt.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		
<i>Cavition.</i>	<i>Words of Command.</i>	<i>Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.</i>
Column will change front by the countermarch of companies from the rear to the front.	Halt. Left wheel and form line, Quick march.	Rear company left face. Quick march, Halt, front. March. Left face, Quick march, Halt, front, March. (1)
		Halt, dress.

(1) Each company receives these words of command from the officers.

VII. Counter-march by Files on the Center of the Battalion.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

The battalion will counter-march on its center.

Words of Command.

Wings take three side steps
to the right.
Wings inward face,
March.
March.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Front, dress.

VIII. March in open Column.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.			
The battalion will form open column in rear of the left company.		Remaining companies, on the right backward wheel, Quick march.	
Form open column in rear of the left company.		Left face. Quick march. March. Form subdivisions. Form divisions. Halt. Right wheel and form line, Quick march.	Halt, drefs. Halt, front, drefs. Halt, drefs.

IX. Echelon Change of Position.

COMMANDING OFFICER.			Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.		
The right center company will wheel four paces, the remaining companies, fix paces on the left backward. March in echelon to form line on the right center company.	Companies on the right backward wheel, Quick march.		Halt, drefs.
	Quick march.		Halt, drefs.
	Leading companies, right about face.		
	March.		Halt, front. (1) March. Halt, drefs.

(1) The leading companies only are fronted, the left wing is already in its proper front.

X. A new Line taken up by the Echelon Movement.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>			
The left company will wheel four paces, the remaining companies two paces to the left.		Quick march.	Halt, dress.
Remaining companies will march in echelon to form line on the left company.		March.	Halt, dress.

XI. Change of Position.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

Words of Command.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Battalion.

Right face.
March.
Form open column of com-
panies.
Halt.

Drefs.

Left wheel into line.

Halt, drefs.

XII. Retreat in Line.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

The battalion will retire.

Words of Command.

Right about face,
March.
Halt.
Front.

Fire two rounds from center to flanks.

Retire by alternate companies

Right companies, right about
face,
March.
Halt.
Front.

*Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.*

"Toon ready,
"fent,
Fire. (4)

(1) The officer of every company repeats these words.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	Left companies, Make ready, Present, Fire. Right about face, March, Halt, Front, Prime and load. Right companies, Make ready, Present, Fire, Right about face, March, Halt, Front, Prime and load.	
Caution.	Front, Prime and load.	OFFICERS OF COMPANIES. MAKE READY

COMMANDING OFFICER.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Left companies, Make ready, Present, Fire.	
	Right about face, March, Halt, Front.	
	Prime and load.	
	Right companies, Make ready, Present, Fire.	
	Right about face, March, Halt, Front,	
	Prime and load.	

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

Words of Command.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Left companies form line on
the right,
March.
Halt.

The battalion will retire in
line.

Dress.

Right about face,
March.
Halt.

Front.

Words of Command.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

XIII. March to a Flank in Echelon.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>			
Battalion by companies, four paces to the right wheel.		Quick march.	Halt, dress.
The battalion will advance in echelon.		March. Wheel back into line. Forward. Halt.	
Fire three rounds by companies from flanks to center.			atoon ready. Pent. Fire.

X. Hollow Square and its Movements.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The battalion will form an hollow square on the center companies.	Remaining companies four paces on the right and left backward wheel. Quick march. Right about face. March.	Halt, dress. Halt, dress.
In echelon march to form square.		
The square will march by the left angle of the front face.	By subdivisions to the right and left half wheel. March.	

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.	
Caution.	Words of Command.		
Reform the square.	March.	Front and rear faces by sub-divisions to the right and left wheel.	Halt, dress.
The square will march by the right face.	Quick march,	By right face.	Halt, dress.
	March.	March.	Halt, dress.
Reform the square.	March.		
Fire by companies, beginning on the right.			

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

Words of Command.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Kneeling rank,

The square will form line on
the center companies.

Make ready,
Present,
Fire.
Prime and load.

Faces by companies, six paces
to the right and left wheel.
Quick march.

Form line.
March.

Toon ready.
Present.
Fire.

Halt, dress.

Halt, dress.

XV. Retiring in Line and Filing.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
The line will retire.		
The battalion will, from the proper right of companies, file to the rear.	Right about face, March.	
	Pass companies by files.	Left turn, Quick march.
	Halt.	
	Front.	
	Left wheel and form line, Quick march.	Halt, dress.

XVI. Advancing in Line, filing and charging to the Front.

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COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>	<i>Words of Command.</i>	
The line will advance.	March.	
The battalion will file from the right of companies.	Pass to the front.	
	Halt.	Right turn, Quick march.
	Front.	
	Right wheel and form line.	
	Quick march.	
	March.	
	Left wing,	
	Halt.	Halt, dress.
	Right wing,	
	Halt.	

The line will advance.

COMMANDING OFFICER.	Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
<i>Caution.</i>		
	Right wing, Make ready, Present, Fire, Prime and load.	
	Left wing, March. Halt.	
	Left wing, Make ready, Present,	
	Fire, Prime and load.	
	Right wing, March. Halt.	
	Right wing, Make ready, Present,	

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

Words of Command.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Fire.
Prime and load.
Left wing,
March.
Halt.
Left wing,
Make ready,
Present,
Fire,
Prime and load,
Right wing,
March,
Halt.

March.

March.
Halt.

Left wing will form line on
the right wing,

The line will advance.

WORDS OF COMMAND BY
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Caution.

Fire a volley.

The line will advance.

Fire a volley and port arms.

Words of Command by
OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Words of Command.

Make ready,
Present,
Fire.
Prime and load.
March,
Halt.
Make ready,
Present,
Fire.
Quick march.
Halt.
Shoulder arms.
Prime and load.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
WORDS OF COMMAND.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	Prime and load.	
	Right wing,	
	Make ready,	
	Present,	
	Fire.	
	Right wing,	
	Right about face,	
	March.	
	Halt,	
	Front.	
	Prime and load.	
	Left wing,	
	Make ready,	
	Present,	
	Fire.	
	Right about face,	
	March,	
	Halt,	
	Front.	

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
	Prime and load.	
	Right wing,	
	Make ready,	
	Present,	
	Fire.	
	Right about face,	
	March.	
	Halt.	
	Front,	
	Prime and load.	
	March.	
	Halt.	
	Right about face,	
	March.	
	Halt,	
	Front.	

Form line on the right wing.

The line will retire.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Words of Command.

Words of Command.

XVIII. Advancing in Line.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		Words of Command.	Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
* Caution.			
The line will advance.		March, Halt.	
Fire a volley obliquely to the right.		Make ready, Present, Fire. Prime and load.	
Fire a volley obliquely to the left.		Make ready, Present, Fire. Prime and load.	
The line will advance.		March, Halt.	

COMMANDING OFFICER.	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Words of Command.</i>	<i>Words of Command by OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.</i>
	Fire two volleys to the front, and after the last port arms, and half cock.		
		Make ready, Present, Fire. Prime and load. Make ready, Present, Fire. Shoulder arms. Rear ranks take open order. March. March. Halt, Present arms, Shoulder arms. Rear ranks take close order, March,	

The line will advance.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LIGHT INFANTRY MANŒUVRES.

THE manœuvres of light infantry, being in many respects different from those of the battalion, a separate chapter is therefore necessary to explain them.

SECTION I.

Acting with its Battalion.

THE captain of a light company is posted on the right of it, covered by a serjeant, the eldest lieutenant on the left, also covered by a serjeant, and the youngest lieutenant in the supernumerary rank.

In line, and when united with the battalion, the files and ranks of light companies are the same as the other companies. But when ordered to act independent they form two deep, their files are loosened from six inches between each man to two feet, and that may be increased as occasion

occasion may require. Whenever an extension of files is necessary, it may be done from the right, left, or center, each front file taking its distance from where the extension is made, the rear ranks conforming to their file leaders.

When the company is in extended order, the officers and serjeants take post in the rear, dividing themselves equally, that they may see, that the men keep up their files, level well in firing, and direct them when advancing to attack.

The men in general may carry their arms sloped with bayonets fixed, but when they act as flanking parties, or in particular situations, the bayonets may be unfixed, and the arms trailed.

A light company may be divided, and half placed behind each flank of the battalion, so as to be ready to cover the front, flanks, or rear of the column in march, deploying into line, or in retreating. For these purposes it may be detached in files.

In marching by files, the captain leads, and when in subdivisions, the two eldest officers command each one, the third or supernumerary officer being in the rear of the captain.

In

In all movements light infantry must not hurry, the quickest time of 120 steps in a minute is fully adequate to any manœuvre it can be employed in. But should it be required to run, great care must be taken that the men of each file do not separate.

As all light infantry movements are required to be quick, it is therefore a matter of no importance whether files are inverted or not, in advancing or retreating, so that a quick formation is obtained.

File movements being the most expeditious, the light infantry manœuvres are generally done by them, whether in forming to the front, to right or left, or forward to right or left.

Forming to the front is done by the files moving quickly up to that file which is ordered to be the leading one.

In forming to right or left, the leading file is halted, and faces to a particular direction, and each succeeding one forms upon it.

In forming forward to right or left, the leading file halts and fronts, as the officer directs, and the others move round by the rear to the front.

When

When ordered to file to the rear, it is done by facing to a given flank, the files moving on in an easy unconstrained manner. If to the rear and afterwards to form to the front, the leading file halts and fronts, the succeeding ones moving round the rear of the halted file, forming either to right or left as ordered.

When the company is not extended, the firing is by files, from the flank or point first formed. In extended order, the men of the same file must not fire at the same time. The front rank man after he has fired moves to the rear of the rear rank man, who steps forward, where he remains while the other is loading, as soon the latter has returned his ramrod, he gives the man before him the word *ready*, who immediately fires, falls into the rear, and loads. Each succeeding fire is done in the same manner. In advancing or retreating and firing, ordinary time is to be attended to.

The firings to cease on a certain signal from the bugle-horn. Light infantry officers and men must be very attentive to their own signals or the words of command given to the battalion.

The officer of a company must place his men when he takes post in a wood, or any situation where they are to fire, in such a manner as to
 Q be

be secure from an enemy if possible. In firing from behind trees, rocks, &c. the men must present to the right of the object. The front rank man as soon as he has fired, steps to the left to allow the rear rank to move forward without being exposed. If an officer is obliged to detach any men, he must reserve as many as he can with himself, to be ready to support the others.

SECTION H.

Acting in Line with Battalions.

IF several regiments are acting in line, the light companies take post in subdivisions in the rear of the second and seventh companies of each battalion.

When the line breaks into open column, they move by signal to cover the front or flanks, but if none is given, they follow the movements of the second and seventh companies. In close column when no signal is made, the subdivisions form into companies, taking post in the rear of the column.

In deploying into line, each light company faces as its battalion does, files with it to the rear,

rear, and in forming line, takes post behind the second and seventh companies.

Should the light infantry be ordered to cover the line in front, the divisions face from their inner flanks, moving round the flanks of the line, wheel to the center, opening their files from the rear, halting and fronting without any word of command.

The eldest officer commanding the light companies takes post in the rear of the center, and whatever battalion is the regulating one, the light company of it acts in the same capacity to the light infantry.

If the line advances, the light companies close to their outer flanks, forming two divisions, and when the line comes up to them, they face outwards and file to the rear, taking post as before mentioned.

When the line is halted, they fall back close to the flank and form in two divisions, ready to file to the rear.

SECTION III.

Acting as a Battalion.

IN the time of war, light companies are always taken from their respective regiments, and formed into battalions.

Their manœuvres are nearly on the same principles as regiments, the officers taking post in the same manner.

The only difference between them and regiments, is, that their movements are quicker, the files more open, and that arms are occasionally sloped.

Forming columns of light infantry, must be done by subdivisions.

If a battalion is ordered to advance running, it forms a column, and afterwards deploys into line; or, the companies may be thrown into echelon six paces from each other, and form directly to the front in line.

In open column the line is formed by obliquing to the right and left of the leading division.

When

When advancing in line and ordered to fire, it must be in ordinary time. In firing by divisions, it is by single men, as mentioned in the first section of this chapter.

To avoid obstacles that present themselves on a march, the companies may file from the right or left, and when past them, they form in the quickest manner in line.

Should a battalion be ordered to act with regiments in line, the files must be closed, and the manœuvres performed in the same manner,

Light infantry signals by the bugle-horn are but few, *viz.* To *advance*, to *retreat*, to *halt*, to *cease firing*, to *assemble*, or, *call in* detached parties, comprehend the whole. The regulating company gives the signals, which are repeated by all the others.

In the year 1774, seven light companies were formed into a battalion at Salisbury, by his Majesty's orders, to practise a set of manœuvres, invented by General Sir William Howe, who was appointed to instruct them.

The present light infantry manœuvres are done on a different principle from Sir William
 Q 3 Howe's,

Howe's, the former always file from the flanks, the latter did it from the center of companies (1).

(1) If the reader is desirous of seeing Sir William Howe's manoeuvres, he will find them in Williamson's Elements of Military Arrangement, Vol. 1. Sect. 7, page 220, &c.

Should a battalion be ordered to act with regiments in line, the files must be closed, and the manoeuvres performed in the same manner.

I light voluntary file by the right-hand file, to retreat, to advance, to turn, to halt, to file, to assemble, or to be detached. The regiments, companies, or the whole, which are ordered to follow the file, which are ordered to be posted by all the others.

In the year 1754, seven light companies were formed into a battalion at Salisbury, by his Majesty's order, to practice a new manner, invented by General Sir William Howe, who was appointed to instruct them.

The light companies were instructed in the same manner as the regiments, and were to be used in the same manner.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

THE honours due to sovereigns, princes of the blood, generals, admirals, &c. and the compliments paid to them by infantry guards (1), are already mentioned in Part I. Chap. II.

It may be not improper in this place to mention, that the foot-guards have some particular distinctions while doing duty in the line, or distinctly:

They do not give guards to general officers, the commander in chief excepted, who must be a general or lieutenant-general. The guard for the former to consist of a lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men; for the latter, an ensign and 40 men.

(1) These honours and compliments are of long standing in our service. King William III. John Duke of Marlborough, &c. improved upon each other; but by an order of King George II. dated April 30, 1729, the present were fixed and directed to be followed without any deviation,

In camp the quarter-guard must be commanded by an ensign, who is to pay no compliments but to the commander in chief, but he must turn out his guard to all general officers above the degree of a major-general, and stand at the head of it, the men with carried arms (2).

When doing duty by themselves, they pay no compliments to general officers; but when in line or in detachment with other corps, they receive general officers with the same honours as the line, except that bayonets are not fixed (3).

The foot-guards are not to be visited by the field officers of the picquets, unless they belong to that corps (4).

The king's standard in the guards is not mounted on any guard but his Majesty's. The colours are never dropped to a field marshal or captain general, unless he is colonel of a regiment of guards.

(3) His Majesty King George II's orders, dated April 30, 1729.

(3) Idem.

(4) Field Marshal Wade's orders, dated May 21, 1744.

NUMBER II.

Table of the Rank of Army and Navy Officers (1).

ARMY.	NAVY.
FIELD Marshal, or captain general of the army.	{ ADMIRAL, or commander in chief of the fleet.
Generals.	{ Admirals with their flags on the main top mast head.
Lieutenant-generals.	— Vice Admirals.
Major-generals.	— Rear Admirals.
Brigadier-generals.	{ Commodores with broad pendants.
Colonels.	{ Post captains of three years standing.
Lieutenant-colonels.	{ Captains of post ships.
Majors.	{ Masters and com- manders.
Captains.	— Lieutenants.

(1) His Majesty King George II's orders, dated February 10, 1747.

Post

Post captains when commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as majors.

All guards and sentries pay the same compliments to navy officers according to their rank, as already mentioned for those of the army (2).

The above rank does not entitle officers of either service to command out of their own proper line; nor have either a right to demand the compliments due to their respective ranks, unless upon actual service (3).

(*) Part I. Chap. II.

(3) His Majesty King George II's orders, dated February 10, 1747.

NUM-

NUMBER III.

*General Roster for Duty, and Regulations
dependent thereon.*

1. KING's guard.
2. Guards of the royal family.
3. The commander in chief's guards.
4. Detachments of the army and out-posts.
5. General officers guards.
6. The ordinary guards in camp and garrison.
7. Picquets.
8. General courts-martial.
9. Fatigues or duties without arms.

In all duties, the tour is from the eldest downwards (1).

An officer when upon duty cannot be ordered upon any other before that duty is finished, unless he is upon picquet. If he is on picquet, and another duty he is first for happens, he is to be immediately relieved to go upon that duty,

(1) The above roster is exactly the same as that established in general orders, by his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, when he commanded the allied army in Germany. It is dated April 25, 1748.

and

and his tour for picquet is allowed to pass him. Whatever duty he is upon, and he should be the first for picquet, general court-martial, or duty of fatigue, they are to pass him, and he is not to make them good. But if he is on a general court-martial or duty of fatigue, he cannot be relieved should it happen to be his turn for guard or detachment, nor is he obliged to bring them up (2).

Guards or detachments which have not marched off from the parade, are not to be reckoned a duty done, but if they should be marched off, and dismissed immediately after, it is reckoned (3).

Whenever the picquets are ordered to march, it is no duty, unless they march off the parade (4).

General courts-martial which have assembled, and the members sworn in, shall be reckoned,

(1) H. R. H. William Duke of Cumberland's orders, dated April 25, 1748.

(2) Idem.

(4) Field Marshal Wade's orders,

and

though

though they should be dismissed without trying any person (5).

All disputes on the parade relative to duty, are to be determined by the general officers on the spot, according to the rules of war, the custom of the army, and for the good of the service; but without consequence to any officer's disadvantage, who may make it appear, that he was injured by such decision (6).

The adjutant-general is the only person under the rank of a general who can give orders to the major of brigade on a parade (7).

In garrison no one but the general officers and the field officer of the day, is entitled to give orders to the town-major on the parade (8).

All commands fall to the eldest officer, whether of horse, dragoons, artillery, or infantry. If two commissions are of the same date, length

(5) H. R. H. W. D. of Cumberland's orders, dated April 25, 1748.

(6) John Duke of Marlborough's orders, dated July 24, 1708.

(7) General La Fausille's orders.

(8) Idem.

of

former commissions must be re-
newed, and settled according to the rules of

NUMBER IV.

Regulations respecting the Rank of Army Officers.

IT sometimes happens that officers have a rank in the army superior to their regimental; but that does not prevent them from doing regimental duty, unless they act with other corps in camp or garrison, in which case they take rank, and do duty accordingly. If they have the rank of general officers, they are exempt from regimental duty, unless at reviews, and then only if the reviewing general is of a superior rank.

Officers who sell their commissions and have superior rank, cannot retain it, without his Majesty's permission.

Officers of militia in England and Ireland, and provincial corps in America, when doing duty with the army, take rank as the youngest of their respective ranks. Colonels of militia

in

in England have army rank, when they are embodied during a war.

Fencible regiments in rank have precedence of the militia (1).

(1) See the Gazette of the 7th April, 1795.

F I N I S.

STORY EXERCISE

OF THE

CAVALRY

LIGHT INFANTRY

EXERCISE

As ordered in His Majesty's Secret Decree of the 10th of January 1795.

2

BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

OF THE

CAVALRY.

*Printed for the War Office, by T. Egerton,
at the Military Library, Whitehall.*

Where also may be had,

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

SWORD EXERCISE

OF THE

CAVALRY.

LIGHT INFANTRY

EXERCISE;

*As ordered in His Majesty's REGULATIONS
for the Movement of the Troops.*



